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Eisenhower Support

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of May 29, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	152	2

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59
Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357)	Reported 2/27/59	Passed 5/21/59	Reported 2/4/59
Airport Construction (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59
Hawaii Statehood (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22, 965)	Approved 5/14/59	Hearings Completed	
Labor Reform (S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Hearings Underway	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 4/25/59
Minimum Wage (S 1046)		Hearings Underway	
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)	Hearings Completed		
Temporary Jobless Pay (HR 5640)	Reported 3/13/59	Passed 3/16/59	Reported 3/23/59
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Approved 5/12/59	Hearings Completed	
Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60) (HR 3147, 4457)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59
Wheat Program (S 1968) (HR 7246)	Reported 5/25/59	Reported 5/18/59	Passed 5/22/59
Passports (HR 55)			
Mutual Security Program (S 1451)	Approved 5/26/59	Hearings Completed	
World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59
Life Insurance Taxes (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Reported 5/14/59
Price Stability (S 64, 497) (HR 6263)	Hearings Completed		
Debt Limit Increase			
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)			
Gasoline Tax Increase			
TVA Revenue Bonds (S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 5/7/59	
Highway Revenues (HR 5950)	Approved 5/21/59		

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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SENATE BACKS PRESIDENT ON 49% OF 1959 ROLL-CALL TESTS

The Senate, through May 19, backed President Eisenhower's position on 17, or 49 percent, of the 35 roll-call votes that presented clear-cut tests of support for his views. In 1958, by contrast, the Senate backed his stand on 58 percent of the test roll calls through April 28. For the entire 1958 session, however, the President's position was endorsed by the Senate on 75 of 98 test roll calls, or 76 percent of the time.

The 35 test votes of 1959, listed on p. 3, were selected from a total of 61 roll calls on the basis of a clear indication, as revealed in the President's own message and public statements prior to the vote, that the President supported or opposed the proposal up for a vote. (For detailed Ground Rules see p. 731)

A similar study was not made on the House at this time because the number and variety of Eisenhower-issue roll calls in that chamber were not sufficient to form a fair basis for analysis.

The 35 test votes in the Senate covered a number of major domestic issues, but included only three foreign policy questions -- a supplemental appropriation for the Development Loan Fund (RC 56), an increase in the U.S. subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank (RC 23, 24) and a minor treaty (RC 52).

The domestic issues included: housing legislation (seven roll calls, five of which the President lost), labor reform (five roll calls, four of which the President lost), airport construction, aid to depressed areas, extension of the draft, statehood for Hawaii and three nominations.

Patterns of Support

Senate Democrats, as a body, opposed the President's position more often than they supported it, on the test votes of 1959, while Senate Republicans, on the whole, backed his position five times as often as they opposed it. The table shows the composite scores for both groups, for 1959 (through May 19) and for the entire 1958 session.

	1959		1958	
	GOP	DEM	GOP	DEM
SUPPORT	76%	41%	67%	44%
OPPOSITION	15	49	20	42

(Support and Opposition scores add to less than 100 percent because of failures to vote.)

Support for President Eisenhower by Senate Democrats rose from a low of 38 percent in 1954 to a high of 56 percent in 1955. In the election year of 1956, the average Senate Democrat's score dropped to 39 percent, then climbed to 51 percent in 1957.

An analysis of party alignments on the 35 test roll calls of 1959 shows the following:

BIPARTISAN -- Thirteen of the 35 roll calls found Democratic and Republican majorities in agreement. The President's position prevailed on all 13, which included three unanimous votes -- on funds for space activities, confirmation of Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and ratification of a treaty.

REPUBLICAN -- On 21 of the remaining 22 roll calls, the Republican majority supported the President's position while the Democratic majority opposed it. The

President won only three of these tests. Among the 18 losses were five on housing, four on aid to airports and four on labor legislation.

DEMOCRATIC -- On only one of the 35 roll calls did a majority of Democrats vote in accord with the President's position while the Republican majority opposed it. This outcome was more apparent than real, however. In voting on aid to depressed areas, the Democratic majority backed its own \$389-million bill and opposed the Administration's \$53-million substitute. When Sen. Hugh Scott (R. Pa.) proposed a \$200-million compromise, a majority of Democrats voted against it, a majority of Republicans for it (RC 26). Since the President was clearly on record as being opposed to a program larger than the one he had recommended, defeat of the Scott substitute was deemed a victory for the President. Thus a vote for the substitute was a vote against the President's position.

In regional terms, Western Republican Senators gave the President his strongest support. Among Democratic Senators, only the Southerners, as a group, supported his position more often than they opposed it. Regional Eisenhower Support scores through May 19, 1959 were:

	East	West	South	Midwest
SUPPORT				
Democrats	36%	34%	50%	38%
Republicans	76	81	79	75
OPPOSITION				
Democrats	53	51	42	55
Republicans	17	9	13	16

Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Support -- those who voted "with" the President -- most often through May 19, 1959:

Democrats		Republicans	
Lausche (Ohio)	89%	Bennett (Utah)	97%
Holland (Fla.)	86	Bush (Conn.)	97
Robertson (Va.)	74	Cotton (N.H.)	91
Thurmond (S.C.)	69	Hruska (Neb.)	91
McClellan (Ark.)	69	Dirksen (Ill.)	91
Byrd (Va.)	66	Saltonstall (Mass.)	89
Ervin (N.C.)	66	Dworshak (Idaho)	89
Stennis (Miss.)	66		
Eastland (Miss.)	66		

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Opposition -- those who voted "against" the President most often through May 19, 1959:

Democrats		Republicans	
Morse (Ore.)	71%	Langer (N.D.)	69%
Johnston (S.C.)	69	Smith (Maine)	43
McNamara (Mich.)	69	Javits (N.Y.)	37
Proxmire (Wis.)	66	Case (N.J.)	31
Byrd (W.Va.)	66	Aiken (Vt.)	29
Young (Ohio)	66	Young (N.D.)	29
Hart (Mich.)	66	Scott (Pa.)	26
Carroll (Colo.)	66	Wiley (Wis.)	23
Randolph (W.Va.)	66	Keating (N.Y.)	23
Gruening (Alaska)	66	Cooper (Ky.)	23

Senate Individual Support and Opposition Scores Through May 19, 1959 and for 85th Congress

1. EISENHOWER SUPPORT Score, 1959. Percentage of 35 Eisenhower-issue roll calls through May 19, 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. EISENHOWER OPPOSITION Score, 1959. Percentage of 35 Eisenhower-issue roll calls through May 19, 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
3. EISENHOWER SUPPORT Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 155 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. EISENHOWER OPPOSITION Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 155 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

- Not a Senator in 85th Congress.
- * Score as Representative in 85th Congress.
- † Not eligible for all 85th Congress roll calls; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

1					1					1														
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEVADA														
Hill	43	57	50	46	Hickenlooper	86	3	85	11	Bible	37	37	51	42										
Sparkman	37	60	48	41	Martin	80	3	81	13	Cannon	37	63	--	--										
ALASKA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE														
Bartlett	40	57	--	--	Carlson	86	0	81	9	Bridges	80	3	49	12										
Gruening	26	66	--	--	Schoepfel	83	11	58	23	Cotton	91	9	75	17										
ARIZONA					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY														
Hayden	49	43	63	30	Cooper	71	23	76	19	Williams	40	60	--	--										
Goldwater	77	9	57	20	Morton	86	3	88	6	Case	57	31	80	18										
ARKANSAS					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO														
Fulbright	37	43	40	38	Ellender	37	49	51	44	Anderson	43	40	48	32										
McClellan	69	31	41	43	Long	31	60	41	47	Chavez	29	34	28	34										
CALIFORNIA					MAINE					NEW YORK														
Engle	40	60	46*	25*	Muskie	43	49	--	--	Javits	60	37	60	18										
Kuchel	60	14	84	15	Smith	57	43	71	29	Keating	77	23	70*	26*										
COLORADO					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA														
Carroll	34	66	54	41	Beall	66	3	77	17	Ervin	66	31	45	44										
Allott	80	11	79	15	Butler	86	6	57	21	Jordan	51	37	52†	44†										
CONNECTICUT					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA														
Dodd	43	57	--	--	Kennedy	34	54	48	35	Langer	31	69	25	45										
Bush	97	3	83	10	Saltonstall	89	6	77	12	Young	66	29	48	37										
DELAWARE					MICHIGAN					OHIO														
Frear	40	17	44	34	Hart	34	66	--	--	Lausche	89	11	65	19										
Williams	80	6	74	26	McNamara	26	69	52	39	Young	34	66	--	--										
FLORIDA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA														
Holland	86	14	50	24	Humphrey	26	49	51	37	Kerr	37	51	45	43										
Smathers	56	29	46	35	McCarthy	31	60	53*	22*	Monroney	37	54	49	34										
GEORGIA					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON														
Russell	43	40	42	53	Eastland	66	23	43	46	Morse	29	71	37	52										
Talmadge	57	43	37	52	Stennis	66	31	54	46	Neuberger	34	31	63	37										
IDAHOO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA														
Church	34	57	55	36	Hennings	29	54	37	26	Clark	26	63	57	37										
Dworschak	89	9	69	31	Symington	31	60	56	35	Scott	74	26	60*	16*										
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND														
Douglas	46	54	55	44	Mansfield	31	60	43	50	Green	37	51	59	30										
Dirksen	91	3	88	7	Murray	26	34	35	33	Pastore	37	51	57	39										
INDIANA					NEBRASKA					SOUTH CAROLINA														
Hartke	37	54	--	--	Curtis	74	11	70	26	Johnston	31	69	32	61										
Capehart	69	14	62	15	Hruska	91	6	68	19	Thurmond	69	31	52	47										

- KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
- ✓ Paired For.
- ± Announced For, CQ Poll For.
- N Record Vote Against (nay).
- X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
- ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

1 2 3 4

SOUTH DAKOTA

Case 83 17 68 19
Mundt 86 14 74 24

TENNESSEE

Gore 26 54 38 30
Kefauver 40 57 50 41

TEXAS

Johnson 40 51 57 30
Yarborough 34 60 34† 33†

UTAH

Moss 43 51 -- --
Bennett 97 0 76 10

VERMONT

Aiken 66 29 74 23
Prouty 86 14 60* 26*

VIRGINIA

Byrd 66 14 45 32
Robertson 74 23 49 35

WASHINGTON

Jackson 37 63 50 39
Magnuson 26 43 44 46

WEST VIRGINIA

Byrd 34 66 62* 29*
Randolph 29 66 -- --

WISCONSIN

Proxmire 34 66 43† 57†
Wiley 46 23 73 19

WYOMING

McGee 34 60 -- --
O'Mahoney 26 34 30 29

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

35 SENATE ROLL CALLS TEST SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

Listed below are the 35 roll-call votes cast between Jan. 7 and May 19, 1959, that clearly tested support in the Senate for President Eisenhower's program. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in their chronological order by CQ roll call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1959 CQ Weekly Report vote charts, which present the votes of each Member. (For Senators' Presidential Support scores on these votes, see preceding page.)

Senate -- Eisenhower Victories (17)

RC 10, S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to provide \$450 million annually in fiscal years 1959 through 1962 for urban renewal. Rejected 33-56 (D 32-26; R 1-30), Feb. 5, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 254.

RC 11, S 57. Monroney (D Okla.)-Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to keep the GI loan interest rate at 4.75 percent, instead of raising it to 5.25 percent, and to give the Federal National Mortgage Assn. \$1 billion additional mortgage-buying power. Rejected 27-58 (D 25-30; R 2-28), Feb. 5. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 255.

RC 17, S 1096. Authorize supplemental appropriations of \$48,354,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Passed 91-0 (D 59-0; R 32-0), March 10. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 19, HR 2260. Extension of the draft for four years, until July 1, 1963. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit the extension to two years. Rejected 24-67 (D 16-43; R 8-24), March 11. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 20, HR 2260. Passage of the bill. Passed 90-1 (D 59-0; R 31-1), March 11. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 21, S 50. Statehood for Hawaii. Passage of the bill. Passed 76-15 (D 46-14; R 30-1), March 11. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 24, S 1094. To increase the United States' subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank by \$1,375,000,000 and \$3,175,000,000, respectively. Passage of the bill. Passed 73-10 (D 48-5; R 25-5), March 19. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 449.

RC 26, S 722. Authorize Federal loans and grants totaling \$389.5 million for redevelopment of economically depressed rural and industrial areas. Scott (R Pa.) amendment to substitute language authorizing Federal loans totaling \$200 million for rural and industrial areas. Rejected 24-70 (D 3-58; R 21-12), March 23. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 484.

RC 29, HR 5640. Extend until July 1, 1959, some provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to extend all provisions of the act until July 1, 1960. Rejected 38-49 (D 37-20; R 1-29), March 25. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 484.

RC 31, S 144. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans and to vest the Administrator with all REA functions, which were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. Curtis (R Neb.)-Russell (D Ga.) amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to make REA an independent agency. Rejected 13-74 (D 4-51; R 9-23), April 8. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 525.

RC 33, Nomination of Christian A. Herter as Secretary of State, to succeed John Foster Dulles. Confirmed 93-0 (D 60-0; R 33-0), April 21. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 584.

RC 44, S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Modified Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to bar organizational or recognition picketing if the employer has already recognized another union under the Taft-Hartley Act or if the union lost an NLRB election in the preceding nine months and cannot show that it has since come to represent the majority of the employees or that the employer was guilty of an unfair labor practice in connection with the election. Agreed to 86-4 (D 55-3; R 31-1), April 24. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 616.

RC 51, Nomination of Mrs. Clare Booth Luce as Ambassador to Brazil. Confirmed 79-11 (D 46-11; R 33-0), April 28. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 617.

RC 52. Executive A, 86th Congress, 1st session. A treaty of amity, economic relations and consular rights with the Sultan of Muscat and Oman and dependencies, signed Dec. 20, 1958, to promote investment in the area and agreement on a U.S. consulate. Ratified 89-0 (D 57-0; R 32-0), April 28. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 617.

RC 56, HR 5916. Second Supplemental Appropriation bill granting \$2,843,902,805 in fiscal 1959 funds for various Government agencies. Ellender (D La.) amendment to cut the Development Loan Fund appropriation from \$200 million to \$100 million. Rejected 24-54 (D 18-33; R 6-21), April 30. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 620.

RC 58, Nomination of Potter Stuart to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Confirmed 70-17 (D 42-17; R 28-0), May 5. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 648.

RC 61. HR 5916. Second Supplemental (see RC 56 above). Long (D La.) motion to reconsider the voice vote by which the conference report was agreed to. (If the motion had been accepted, Long intended to move that the bill be returned to conference and the Senate conferees instructed to make further efforts to retain provisions designed to nullify Administration-ordered manpower cuts in the Army and Marine Corps.) Rejected 33-45 (D 32-22; R 1-23), May 14. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 712.

Senate -- Eisenhower Defeats (18)

RC 6. S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Capehart (R Ind.) substitute for the Democratic-sponsored housing bill, cutting the total authorization by \$1.3 billion. Rejected 32-58 (D 7-51; R 25-7), Feb. 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 254.

RC 7. S 57. Capehart amendment to delete authorization of 35,000 public housing units. Rejected 37-50 (D 13-43; R 24-7), Feb. 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 254.

RC 8. S 57. Capehart amendment to reduce authority for additional public housing units to 17,500 units. Rejected 39-53 (D 16-46; R 23-7), Feb. 5. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 254.

RC 9. S 57. Capehart amendment to substitute the Administration's revised urban renewal provisions, calling for a six-year \$1.5 billion program and reduced Federal participation. Rejected 34-56 (D 14-47; R 20-9), Feb. 5. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 254.

RC 12. S 57. Passage of the amended bill, authorizing \$2.7 billion in loans and grants for housing over a six-year period. Passed 60-28 (D 47-10; R 13-18), Feb. 5. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 255.

RC 13. S 1. Federal Airport Act of 1959, authorizing grants of \$465 million to communities for airport construction projects in fiscal years 1960-63. Schoeppel (R Kan.) substitute amendment to continue existing program of \$63 million a year in grants. Rejected 35-53 (D 7-51; R 28-2), Feb. 6. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 264.

RC 14. S 1. Cotton (R N.H.) amendment restricting Federal grants for airport buildings to those which house air safety facilities. Rejected 33-53 (D 5-51; R 28-2), Feb. 6. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 264.

RC 15. S 1. Morton (R Ky.) amendment to reduce the annual authorization for projects in the United States from \$95 million to \$65 million; for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from \$5 million to \$4.5 million; and reduce the Federal Aviation Agency Administrator's discretionary fund from \$65 million to \$30 million. Rejected 37-48 (D 8-47; R 29-1), Feb. 6. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 264.

RC 16. S 1. Passage of the bill. Passed 63-22 (D 51-5; R 12-17), Feb. 6. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 264.

RC 23. S 1094. To increase the United States' subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the

World Bank by \$1,375,000,000 and \$3,175,000,000, respectively. Committee amendment to make the Fund authorization available in fiscal 1960. Accepted 58-25 (D 53-0; R 5-25), March 19. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 449.

RC 25. S 722. Authorize Federal loans and grants totaling \$389.5 million for redevelopment of economically depressed rural and industrial areas. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to substitute the Administration program authorizing \$53 million for industrial redevelopment loans only. Rejected 43-52 (D 14-47; R 29-5), March 23. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 484.

RC 28. S 722. Passage of the bill. Passed 49-46 (D 45-16; R 4-30), March 23. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 484.

RC 32. S 144. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans and to vest the Administrator with all REA functions, which were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. Passage of the bill. Passed 60-27 (D 53-2; R 7-25), April 8. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 525.

RC 35. S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to substitute for Title VI the Administration's proposals for amending the Taft-Hartley Act. Rejected 24-67 (D 2-56; R 22-11), April 21. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 584.

RC 38. S 1555. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to permit state labor relations agencies or state courts to handle labor disputes the National Labor Relations Board declines to handle. Rejected 39-52 (D 16-43; R 23-9), April 23. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 615.

RC 39. S 1555. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to substitute for pending Cooper (R Ky.) amendment language to permit state labor relations agencies -- and state courts under certain conditions -- to handle labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle, if they apply Federal labor law. Rejected 40-53 (D 16-45; R 24-8), April 24. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 615.

RC 43. S 1555. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to revise the Taft-Hartley Act ban on secondary boycotts to prohibit unions from inducing or coercing an employer or employee, by any means, to stop doing business with another firm or handling its goods, and to extend the secondary boycott prohibitions to all unions. Rejected 41-50 (D 16-43; R 25-7), April 24. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 616.

RC 53. S 144. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. (See RC 32 above.) Johnson (D Texas) motion to pass the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 64-29 (D 58-1; R 6-28), April 28 (62 "yeas" were required for passage). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 620.

GROUND RULES FOR CQ PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT-OPPOSITION

PRESIDENTIAL ISSUES -- CQ analyzes all messages, press conference remarks and other public statements of the President to determine what he personally, as distinct from other Administration spokesmen, does or does not want in the way of legislative action.

BORDERLINE CASES -- By the time an issue reaches a vote, it may differ from the original form on which the President expressed himself. In such cases, CQ analyzes the measure to determine whether, on balance, the features favored by the President outweigh those he opposes or vice versa. Only then is the vote classified. For example, Senate passage (RC 24) March 19, 1959 of a bill (S 1094) to increase U.S. subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank was classed as an Eisenhower victory even though the bill had been amended to provide that the outlay would be charged to the fiscal 1960 budget instead of the 1959 budget, as the President had requested. The earlier vote (RC 23) to add the 1960 proviso, however, was classed as an Eisenhower defeat.

Another borderline case involved passage in 1958 of a measure raising social security benefits by about 7 percent. The President had not requested the legislation, and although Administration spokesmen agreed to go along with the increases in OASI benefits and taxes provided in the bill, one section raising the Federal share, and lowering the state share, of public assistance payments was in direct conflict with a Presidential request that the Federal share be lowered. For this reason, CQ classed as Eisenhower defeats House passage (374-2; D 199-0; R 175-2) and Senate passage (79-0; D 42-0; R 37-0) of the social security bill.

IMPORTANT VOTES EXCLUDED -- Occasionally, important measures are so extensively amended on the floor that it is impossible to characterize final passage as a victory or defeat for the President. This was the case with Senate action on the Kennedy Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (S 1555). CQ included in its tabulation five roll-call votes on amendments to the bill -- one as a victory, (RC 44), four as defeats (RC 35, 38, 39, 43) -- all clearly related to the President's own labor law proposals. But it was not clear from the public record how the President himself might have voted when the Senate passed S 1555 April 25, by a vote of 90-1 (D 60-0; R 30-1). So this roll call was excluded, as were 11 other votes on amendments on which the President's position was either unknown or not clear.

The President's own position, as distinct from that of other Administration officials, is often not a matter of public record. In 1958 he did not make his views on the Highway Act public until he signed the measure despite objections to several provisions. Nor were his views on the omnibus Housing Act known prior to the attempt to pass the bill in the House under suspension of the rules, requiring a two-thirds majority, which failed for lack of six votes.

MOTIONS -- Roll calls on motions to recommit, to reconsider or to table often are key tests that govern the legislative outcome. Such votes are necessarily included in the Eisenhower support tabulations. For example, the President suffered defeats in 1957 and 1958 on motions to recommit the rivers and harbors bill (S 497) with instructions to delete projects opposed by the Budget Bureau. The Senate rejected recommitment in 1957 (27-55; D 5-37; R 22-18) and the House in 1958 (167-234; D 1-212; R 166-22) before sending S 497 to the President, who vetoed it.

RULES -- In the House, debate on most significant bills is governed by rules that restrict time and may bar floor amendments. These rules must be adopted by the House before the bills in question may be considered. Members may vote for the rule, in order to permit debate, although they intend to vote against the bill. Generally, however, a vote against a rule is a vote against the bill, and vice versa, since rejection of the rule prevents consideration of the bill. CQ assumes that if the President favored a bill, he favored the rule, unless it was a closed rule that would prevent amendments he wanted. For example, in 1958 the House effectively killed an omnibus farm bill (HR 12954) opposed by the President when the Members voted 171-214 (D 150-52; R 21-162) to reject the rule (H Res 609) governing debate. This vote was classed as an Eisenhower victory.

APPROPRIATIONS -- Generally, roll calls on passage of appropriation bills are not included in this tabulation, since it is rarely possible to determine the President's position on the over-all revisions Congress almost invariably makes in the sums allowed. An exception to this rule is the foreign aid appropriation, since the program, although recurring, is not permanent. Votes to cut or increase specific funds requested in the President's budget also are included. For example, the President suffered a defeat in 1958 when the House voted 225-159 (D 173-32; R 52-127) to increase the Defense Department appropriation by \$99 million in order to maintain the Army's strength at 900,000 men instead of the 870,000 proposed by the President.

FAILURES TO VOTE -- In tabulating the Support and Opposition scores of Members on the selected Eisenhower-issue roll calls, CQ counts only "yea" and "nay" votes on the ground that only these affect the outcome. Most failures to vote reflect absences because of illness or official business.

WEIGHTING -- All Eisenhower-issue roll calls have equal statistical weight in this analysis. For example, included among the 148 Eisenhower-issue votes of 1958 were 12 on which no opposition votes were recorded. A Member's votes on these occasions count as heavily in his score as his votes on as many controversial issues decided by close margins. Any system of differential weighting, however, would make the analysis subjective and less useful.

CONGRESS UNLIKELY TO TIGHTEN FEDERAL SPENDING CONTROLS

Proposals to establish tighter controls on Federal expenditures in general, and on so-called "backdoor spending" in particular, have made little headway in the 86th Congress. At issue are the sensitive and not infrequently antagonistic relations between the Senate and the House, on the one hand, and between their respective legislative and appropriations committees, on the other.

Most Federal programs are financed by annual appropriations first acted on by the House Appropriations Committee. In a number of cases involving loan or grant programs, however, financing is provided by contract authorization or by authority to borrow from the Treasury, in which cases funds may be obligated without approval of the appropriations committees.

"Even though there are a few justifiable exceptions," President Eisenhower said Jan. 19 in his budget message, "the practice of providing authorizations to expend from debt receipts and contract authority outside the appropriation process is generally inconsistent with sound standards of budget practice." House Appropriations Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) said, the same day: "The dimensions of these end runs on the annual review process reached alarming proportions last year. The Senate undertook to preempt the appropriating powers of the House by originating a number of such schemes, for all manner of expenditures, carrying a total price tag of nearly \$9 billion. And legislative committees of the House have insisted on concurring in this short-circuiting."

Control Proposals

Two general proposals -- one of which effectively incorporates the other -- have been introduced in Congress to block this avenue of expenditure. A resolution (H Res 161) introduced in the House by Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) of the Rules Committee would amend House rules to require that any bill that would "permit the withdrawal of money from the Treasury without further action of Congress" would have to go through the Appropriations Committee.

In the Senate, Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Finance Committee has introduced a much broader proposal (S Con Res 16) to place "all new expenditure authorizations" in one bill each year, giving the two appropriations committees control over "current appropriations, permanent appropriations, contract authorizations, authorizations to expend from public or corporate debt receipts, cancellation of obligations of Government agencies to the Treasury, reappropriations, reauthorizations, and any other authorizations to withdraw moneys from the Treasury" except for payment of private claims.

Hearings were held briefly in February, by the House Rules Committee, on the Smith resolution, but no action has been taken and none is expected. Nor is any expected on the Byrd proposal, which was referred to a Senate Rules subcommittee headed by Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. If

any steps are taken to prevent circumvention of the appropriations committees, it now appears that they will be applied to specific "backdoor" spending authorizations." Following is the status of five such measures pending before Congress.

'Backdoor' Measures

- **Federal Airport Act:** A four-year, \$465-million extension of this program of matching grants to communities for airport construction (S 1) was passed by the Senate Feb. 6. The House version (HR 1011) passed March 19, authorized only \$297 million. Under neither version (now in conference), if enacted, would further action by Congress be needed before the funds could be obligated. Before passing its version, the House rejected, by a 194-214 roll-call vote, an amendment providing that no funds authorized by the bill should be made available until appropriated by Congress. (Weekly Report p. 419)

- **Area Redevelopment:** A Senate bill (S 722), passed March 23, authorized a \$389.5 million program of grants and loans to economically depressed areas, of which \$300 million could be borrowed from the Treasury to set up revolving loan funds. (Weekly Report p. 456). As reported to the House by its Banking and Currency Committee May 14, S 722 was cut to \$251 million and it was stipulated that all funds authorized would have to be appropriated separately.

- **Housing:** An omnibus housing bill (S 57) passed by the Senate Feb. 5 contained several provisions authorizing expenditures without further Congressional action. Before passing its version of S 57 on May 21, the House, by a roll-call vote of 222-201, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Albert Thomas (D Texas) requiring the separate appropriation of funds authorized for the Federal National Mortgage Assn., and for the urban renewal and college housing programs. (Weekly Report p. 708). Among the 80 Democrats voting for the amendment were 20 of the 30 Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee; all 19 Democrats on the Banking and Currency Committee voted against it. It is generally expected that the amendment will be dropped in conference.

- **Highways:** President Eisenhower asked Congress to increase the Federal gasoline tax to keep the Highway Trust Fund from going into the red. Instead, the House Public Works Committee May 21 approved a bill (HR 5950) to suspend for another two years the pay-as-you-go provision in the basic law, permitting the Treasury to meet any deficit in the fund without further action.

- **Development Loan Fund:** Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has proposed giving the DLF authority to borrow \$7.5 billion from the Treasury over five years, in the same manner that the Export-Import Bank has borrowed \$7 billion. So far, however, the House has refused to give the new foreign aid agency this authority, insisting on financing its operations by annual appropriation.

WHEAT PROGRAM

The Senate May 22 passed, by a standing vote, an amended bill (S 1968) providing a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. The measure would offer wheat farmers a choice among: (1) planting their full acreage allotment and receiving a support price of 65 percent of parity, (2) reducing their allotment by 10 percent and receiving 75 percent of parity (the current support level), or (3) reducing their allotment 20 percent and receiving 80 percent of parity.

Before passage, the Senate adopted, by a 57-20 roll-call vote, an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) limiting to \$35,000 any price support loan to any person for one year's production of agricultural commodities. On other roll-call votes, the Senate rejected: 24-52, an amendment to limit to \$35,000 any price support loan for any one agricultural commodity; 30-48, an amendment providing price supports of 85 percent of parity to farmers who cut allotments by 20 percent; and 5-69, an amendment to repeal all farm price support programs and freeze current farm surpluses held by the Government. (For voting, see chart p. 737)

BACKGROUND -- Current efforts to provide a new program for wheat production -- the Nation's foremost farm surplus problem -- began Jan. 29 when President Eisenhower sent his special farm message to Congress in which he proposed alternative methods to curtail wheat production. (Weekly Report p. 230) In statements May 13 and May 15, the President again urged Congress to enact "realistic and constructive -- not stop-gap -- wheat legislation."

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, following three months of intermittent hearings and consideration of four committee prints, reported S 1968 (S Rept 295) May 18. The report said that representatives of all major farm organizations and Administration officials, at the Committee hearings, "agreed that some action was necessary, but presented different and in some cases divergent views as to what should be done to reduce the pressure of mounting wheat surpluses; and it was evident that no generally acceptable major changes in the program were possible." (Weekly Report p. 699)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 1968:

Offered to wheat farmers for the 1960 and 1961 crops a choice among: (1) planting their full acreage allotment and receiving 65 percent of parity price support; (2) reducing their acreage allotment by 10 percent and receiving 75 percent of parity; or (3) reducing their allotment 20 percent and receiving 80 percent of parity.

Limited to \$35,000 the total amount of price support loans extended to any person on any one year's production of agricultural commodities, but exempted from the limitation loans to cooperative marketing organizations.

Exempted for crop years 1960 and 1961 the 30-acre limitation for wheat grown for on-the-farm use.

Reduced the 15-acre exemption from controls to 12 acres or the highest planted exempt acreage in 1957-59, whichever was less, and specified that a farmer could have no more than one 12-acre exemption.

Provided that farmers who did not take advantage of the existing 15-acre exemption provision in any one of the crop years 1957-59 would not be entitled to a 12-acre exemption in 1960 or 1961.

Strengthened penalties for wheat produced on acreage in excess of allotments, and imposed penalties on the actual yield of excess acres.

Prohibited price supports for wheat produced outside the commercial wheat-producing area.

Barred support payments to non-cooperators for wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts or tobacco.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John J. Williams (R Del.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Limit to \$35,000 the total amount of price support loans to any person on any one year's production of agricultural commodities; May 22, Roll-call vote, 57-20.

Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) -- Exempt for crop years 1960 and 1961 the 30-acre limitation for wheat grown for on-the-farm-use; May 22. Voice.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Provide 75 percent of parity price support to farmers reducing acreage allotments by 10 percent; May 22. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Exempt from the \$35,000 price support loan limitation cooperative marketing organizations; May 22. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Humphrey -- Amend Williams-Bush amendment (above) to limit to \$35,000 any price support loan on any one agricultural commodity; May 22. Roll call, 24-52.

Humphrey -- Provide price supports of 85 percent of parity to wheat farmers cutting acreage by 20 percent; May 22. Roll call, 30-48.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Substitute for the bill an amendment to repeal all agricultural price support programs and freeze farm surpluses currently held by the Government; May 22. Roll call, 5-69.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Define farmers eligible to vote in a referendum on national marketing quotas as those who harvested wheat in the year before the referendum was held; May 22. Voice.

Dirksen -- Substitute the Administration's bill that would provide for the 1960-62 wheat crops, for farmers accepting marketing quotas, 75 percent of the average price received for wheat during the three marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for the crop; eliminate wheat acreage allotments in 1963 and provide for the 1963 crop and each succeeding year 90 percent of the average market price of the three years immediately preceding; limit to \$35,000 any price support loan to any one person for one year's production of agricultural commodities; extend for three years the Conservation Reserve Program and raise maximum annual CRP payments from \$45 million to \$50 million; extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) for three years and increase Title I authorization from \$2.25 billion to \$6.75 billion, and raise Title II authorization from \$800 million to \$1.5 billion; May 22. Standing.

DEBATE -- May 22 -- Williams (Del.) -- The \$35,000 price support payment limit on all crops would "not affect 90 percent of the farmers of this country.

The other 10 percent can afford to do their own farming without dipping into the Federal Treasury."

Capehart -- The time has come "to change the so-called farm law. I am hopeful that Senators will have the courage to vote their convictions, because my best judgment is that their political future would be much better served by facing this issue than by trying to avoid it."

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- S 1968 "may" cut wheat production in 1960 "by between 120 million and 200 million bushels. That is the chief purpose of the bill."

Humphrey -- Predicted that under the bill "total production of wheat will not be substantially reduced, if reduced at all, and income will be reduced."

STATE, JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

The House May 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended fiscal 1960 appropriation bill (HR 7343) providing \$651,896,700 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies. The total was \$30,490,900 less than Administration requests and \$2 million more than Appropriations Committee recommendations.

The House May 27 accepted, by a 266-133 roll-call vote, an amendment by Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (D Ill.) adding \$2 million to Federal Prison System funds to begin construction of a maximum security Federal penitentiary in the Midwest. (For voting, see chart p. 738)

An attempt to delete the entire \$288,000 appropriated for the Civil Rights Commission was defeated by voice vote.

Two days of debate preceding passage were highlighted by six unsuccessful attempts by Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) to reduce "representation allowances," which he said were for "liquor and entertainment," and by debate on the Gray amendment. Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) said Illinois Congressmen's support of the amendment on the supposition the prison would be built in Illinois was not valid, since six widely separated sites were being considered. The Committee had disallowed the entire \$9.9 million requested for a new prison.

BACKGROUND -- The Appropriations Committee May 21 reported HR 7343 (H Rept 376), recommending \$649,896,700 in appropriations. The Committee cut State Department requests by \$10,725,000 and criticized both the Department and the U.S. Information Agency for "utterly exorbitant" costs of transferring employees. It also noted "an utter lack of coordination" between the Foreign Service and its Institute for training employees in foreign languages.

The Committee allotted "adequate," but unspecified, funds for a Department proposal to set up a "unit of 16 positions" to "concentrate on, and combat, international Communist activities of economic character on a world-wide basis," but said it was "at a loss" to understand why such activities had not previously been carried on either by the Bureau of Economic Affairs or the International Cooperation Administration.

Justice Department requests were cut by \$10,975,000 (mainly the new Alcatraz-type prison), but appropriations recommended were \$10.8 million higher than for fiscal 1959, with over 55 percent of the increase for the Federal Prison System.

In its Judiciary recommendations, the Committee noted that salaries of referees were computed on an estimated volume of 117,000 bankruptcy cases, which it called a "new all-time high in the history of our Government."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7343 appropriated:

State Department	\$217,610,000
Justice Department	266,100,000
Judiciary	48,703,900
U.S. Information Agency	113,057,300
President's Special	
International Program	6,145,500
Civil Rights Commission	280,000
TOTAL	\$651,896,700

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Kenneth J. Gray (D Ill.) -- Add \$2 million to Federal Prison System buildings and facilities funds to start construction of a maximum security institution on a site to be chosen by the Attorney General. May 26, standing, 127-49; May 27, roll-call vote, 266-133.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Six amendments to cut \$701,000 from representation allowances; three amendments to cut \$20,909,500 from funds for membership and participation in international organizations; May 25-26. Voice votes.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- Eliminate entire \$280,000 appropriation for the Civil Rights Commission; May 26. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Gray -- The last maximum security Federal penitentiary was built in 1902 and there now were 3,024 more prisoners than "safe places to keep them."

Gross -- Opposed "all these missions on which we send Americans, because all too often they go on these jaunts and sell us down the river."

May 26 -- Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Opposed Gray's amendment because reactivation of a Minnesota penal institution in July would relieve overcrowding.

TOBACCO SUPPORTS

The Senate May 21 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 1901) covering tobacco production. It would stabilize price supports for most types of tobacco at the dollars and cents support level for 1958 until 90 percent of parity, computed by the old method of determining parity, exceeded the 1958 level. Once the level was exceeded the support price would be based on 90 percent of parity computed by either the old or the new method, whichever was lower, but it could not be less than the 1958 dollars and cents support level.

During debate, Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.), chief sponsor of S 1901, said the bill's practical effect would "prevent an increase of about one or two cents per pound in tobacco prices each year for the next four to six years." Jordan said "every one of the tobacco farm organizations" favored the legislation.

Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) called the measure "a step in the right direction." Ellender said the Administration, however, "seems to take the position that if they cannot get what they want, they do not want any bill at all." He cited a May 21 letter from Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson opposing the bill on grounds it would not help regain American tobacco's "lost markets."

BACKGROUND -- The Committee reported the bill May 19 (S Rept 297) in a form identical to a bill (HR 5058) reported May 5 by the House Agriculture Committee. (Weekly Report p. 699)

EXECUTIVE OFFICES' FUNDS

The House May 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7176) appropriating \$13,338,500 for the Executive Office of the President and various independent agencies for fiscal 1960. Before passage the House, by a 171-229 roll-call vote, rejected language that would have specified that no money in the \$1 million Presidential Emergency Fund could be used for publicity or propaganda purposes regarding legislation pending before Congress. (For voting see chart p. 738)

Funds appropriated were exactly those recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, \$173,130 more than fiscal 1959 appropriations and \$270,000 less than budget requests for 1960. The increase over the previous year was due almost entirely to salary increases in the Executive Office; the budget reductions were made because the Committee believed carry-over funds would cover all estimated needs.

Presidential use of the fund for national defense emergencies dominated the debate. Three amendments dealing with different objections were defeated. They would have required an accounting of the President's use of the fund, cut the fund by the amount used for a "non-emergency" study of the mutual assistance program (by the Draper Committee), and specifically prohibited use of this portion of Executive funds for propaganda on pending legislation.

Funds for the Civil Rights Commission, center of debate on the bill in 1958, were included in the fiscal 1960 State and Justice Departments' appropriation bill. (See p. 734)

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee's May 15 report (H Rept 366), while generally backing the Administration's requests, brought up the question of proper use of the Emergency Fund. "This fund has been used with some frequency to initiate projects, committees and agencies which lend themselves to perpetuation long beyond defensible pretext of emergency," the report said.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 7176, as passed by the House:

Compensation of the President	\$ 150,000
White House Office	2,221,000
Special projects	1,500,000
Executive Mansion and Grounds	475,000
Bureau of the Budget	4,665,000
Council of Economic Advisors	395,000
National Security Council	792,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	57,500
President's Emergency Fund for National Defense	1,000,000
American Battle Monuments Commission	1,295,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	408,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	380,000
TOTAL	\$13,338,500

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Eliminate all funds for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization; May 25. Standing vote, 15-26.

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- Require a report to Congress on the use of the President's Emergency Fund; May 25. Voice vote.

Gross -- Lower the Emergency Fund appropriation to \$600,000; May 25. Standing, 22-57.

Vanik -- Tie the President's Emergency Fund specifically to the bill's general provision that funds shall not be used for publicity and propaganda concerning pending legislation; May 25. Standing, 24-61.

James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) -- Allow all aliens, not those from Baltic countries alone, who have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, to be paid with funds appropriated by the bill; May 25. Standing, 19-57.

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Vanik -- "All public spending should be vouchered and accounted for.... The President should have the broadest kind of discretion for spending these funds but...the taxpayers are entitled to know how these funds have been used."

Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) -- War and cold war problems may require the President to use emergency funds for purposes which should be kept secret.

George W. Andrews (D Ala.) -- "As long as I have been on the (Appropriations) Committee the Administration has never failed to give us the amounts that have been spent and the purposes for which the money has been spent."

NAVY YARD WAGES

The Senate May 26, by voice vote, passed without amendment and sent to the House a bill (S 19) directing the Navy to pay workers at the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard the same hourly wages as are paid to workers in the Boston, Mass., Naval Shipyard.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), many of whose constituents work at the shipyard, was almost identical to a bill vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1958. The Senate in 1958 voted 69-20 to override the veto, but the House sustained the President. (1958 Almanac p. 239)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Armed Services Committee May 21 reported S 19 (S Rept 306) with no dissenting views. The Committee said its reasons for approving S 19 were the same as in 1958: although workers in the Portsmouth and Boston shipyards did the same kind of work and the two yards were only 60 miles apart, wage rates at the Boston yard were far higher for many types of jobs. Since many of the Portsmouth and Boston workers lived in the same areas, the difference in rates was unfair to the Portsmouth employees.

In a letter printed in the report, Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy opposed S 19. He said under existing law the Navy was required only to pay its employees wage rates corresponding to the prevailing local wage, and wages in the Portsmouth area for machinists, laborers and helpers -- the main employees covered by S 19 -- were lower than in Boston. S 19, he said, would arbitrarily impose rates for Portsmouth that applied in an entirely different labor market, Boston, and create a bad precedent.

Following the President's 1958 veto, McElroy said, Mr. Eisenhower directed the Navy, since there were no private shipyards in Portsmouth, to recompute Portsmouth Naval Shipyard wages, basing them not only on the local prevailing wage for private industries in the Portsmouth area but also on rates paid at shipyards at Bath, Brunswick and Portland, Maine, and at Boston. As a result of this departure from normal computations, the rates at Portsmouth had been raised 35 cents an hour for machinists, 25 cents for helpers and 11 cents for laborers. This exception, however, should not be extended further, McElroy said.

RENEGOTIATION ACT

The House May 27, by a 379-7 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7086) extending the Renegotiation Act of 1951 until June 30, 1963, four years beyond its current expiration date. A motion by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) to recommit the bill and limit extension of the Act to 27 months was rejected by a 153-246 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 738)

As drawn up by the Ways and Means Committee, the bill amended the 1951 law so as to strengthen the position of firms holding defense procurement contracts in proceedings before the Renegotiation Board. It was attacked by Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the Armed Services Committee as "an act for the financial aid of some of the wealthiest defense contractors in the Nation."

The bill also drew criticism from House Republicans who objected to what they called the "unprecedented" four-year extension period. Republicans Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.) and Bruce Alger (Texas) opposed extension of the act because they said it gave arbitrary powers to the Renegotiation Board to deny industry normal profits.

BACKGROUND -- Enacted during the Korean War, the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (PL 9, 82nd Congress) established the Renegotiation Board, enabling the Defense Department to recapture excessive profits made on defense contracts. Now scheduled to expire on June 30, 1959, the act has been extended four times since 1951, the longest period being for two years, from Dec. 31, 1956 to Dec. 31, 1958.

In 1958 President Eisenhower asked the 85th Congress to extend the act -- then due to expire Dec. 31, 1958 -- for two more years. Instead, Congress extended the act only six months -- until June 30, 1959 -- so that a broad review of the renegotiation procedure could be made early in 1959.

In his 1959 budget message, the President asked for an extension but did not specify any period of time.

The Ways and Means Committee April 27-29 held hearings on proposals to extend the act and on May 14 reported HR 7086 (H Rept 364). (Weekly Report p. 676)

In supplemental views submitted with the report, nine Committee Republicans objected to the bill because the broad study of the program mentioned the year before had never been made. They also said the term "excessive profits" required further statutory definition, that proceedings before the Renegotiation Board bore "the aura of a tribunal," that renegotiation limited the number of firms willing to undertake defense contracts and that renegotiation hampered efficient defense procurement.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7086: Extended the act until June 30, 1963.

Provided for U.S. Court of Appeals review of decisions made on renegotiation cases in the Tax Court.

Required the Renegotiation Board, when reviewing procurement contracts, to consider the pricing policies of contractors to allow them a fair profit when the contractors made savings by sub-contracting part of their work to small business concerns.

Required that before the Board ordered a contractor to return excessive profits, it make available to the contractor all documents and furnish a statement indicating that it had considered all factors in the case.

Increased from two to five years the period in which contractors could carry forward their losses sustained from renegotiation.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- Eliminate all committee amendments and merely extend the act for an additional four years; May 25. Voice vote.

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) -- Extend the act for 27 months -- until Sept. 30, 1961; May 25. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) -- "Since 1951 some 4,400 cases were certified to the Renegotiation Board. Of these cases 3,288 were renegotiated, resulting in a recovery to the Government of \$723 million."

Simpson -- "I am personally convinced that the Renegotiation Board has in fact found 'excessive profits' when none existed (and) has not given proper recognition to contractor efficiency and to the incentive element in defense contracts."

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$4,081,364,863	\$3,939,165,498	\$3,939,165,498	\$	\$	\$
Commerce	732,191,000	674,687,300				
Defense						
District of Columbia (HR 5676)						
Federal payment	34,218,000	27,218,000	27,218,000	29,218,000		
District payment	(246,698,000)	(237,186,112)	(237,186,112)	(241,569,402)		
Executive Offices	13,608,500	13,338,500	13,338,500			
Independent Offices (HR 7040)	6,584,188,000	6,438,839,800	6,457,657,800			
Interior (HR 5915)	491,101,400	472,198,800	472,198,800			
Labor-HEW (HR 6769)	3,756,848,581	3,915,084,181	3,915,084,181			
Legislative						
Public Works						
State-Justice-Judiciary	682,387,600	649,896,700	651,896,700			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5805)	4,688,327,000	4,628,097,000	4,628,097,000	4,663,158,600		
Mutual Security						
Second Supplemental, 1959 (HR 5916)	2,864,954,526	2,479,522,494	2,657,402,994	2,820,040,054	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380
Special Funds* (in HR 5805)	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000		

*Permanent appropriations, \$8 billion of which was to make interest payments on the national debt.

Senate Votes Ceiling on Price Support Loans to Individuals; Rejects Amendments on Wheat Parity and Repeal of All Supports

63. S 1968. A bill to provide a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. Humphrey (D Minn.) motion to amend a Williams (R Del.) - Bush (R Conn.) amendment (below) so as to limit to \$35,000 any price support loan on any one agricultural commodity. Rejected 24-52 (D 22-28; R 2-24), May 22, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 733)

64. S 1968. Williams (R Del.) - Bush (R Conn.) amendment to limit to \$35,000 the total amount of price support loans to any person for any one year's production of agricultural commodities. Agreed to 57-20 (D 31-20; R 26-0), May 22, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

65. S 1968. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to provide price supports of 85 percent of parity, rather than the bill's 80 percent, to wheat farmers reducing acreage by 20 percent. Rejected 30-48 (D 25-26; R 5-22), May 22, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

66. S 1968. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to repeal all agricultural price support programs and freeze farm surpluses currently held by the Government. Rejected 5-69 (D 1-49; R 4-20), May 22, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	63	64	65	66	Vote No.	63	64	65	66	Vote No.	63	64	65	66
Yea	24	57	30	5	Yea	22	31	25	1	Yea	2	26	5	4
Nay	52	20	48	69	Nay	28	20	26	49	Nay	24	0	22	20

63 64 65 66					63 64 65 66					63 64 65 66					- KEY -				
															Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ± Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.				
															63 64 65 66				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEVADA					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Hill	±	?	Y	N	Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	?	Bible	N	Y	N	N	Case	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	?	?	✓	-	Martin	N	Y	N	N	Cannon	Y	Y	N	N	Mundt	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE					TENNESSEE				
Bartlett	N	Y	X	-	Carlson	N	Y	N	N	Bridges	?	?	?	?	Gore	Y	Y	Y	N
Gruening	N	Y	N	N	Schoepfel	N	Y	Y	N	Cotton	N	Y	N	Y	Kefauver	?	?	±	-
ARIZONA					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY					TEXAS				
Hayden	N	N	N	Y	Cooper	-	±	✓	-	Williams	?	?	?	-	Johnson	N	N	Y	N
Goldwater	?	?	?	?	Morton	N	Y	N	N	Case	N	Y	N	N	Yarborough	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO					UTAH				
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	Ellender	N	N	N	N	Anderson	N	N	N	N	Moss	Y	Y	Y	N
McClellan	N	N	N	N	Long	Y	N	N	N	Chavez	N	N	N	-	Bennett	-	±	X	-
CALIFORNIA					MAINE					NEW YORK					VERMONT				
Engle	N	N	N	N	Muskie	Y	Y	X	-	Javits	N	Y	N	N	Aiken	N	Y	N	N
Kuchel	?	?	?	?	Smith	N	Y	N	N	Keating	N	Y	N	N	Prouty	-	±	X	-
COLORADO					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA					VIRGINIA				
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	N	Beall	N	Y	N	N	Ervin	N	N	N	N	Byrd	X	±	X	-
Allott	N	Y	N	N	Butler	?	✓	?	?	Jordan	N	N	N	N	Robertson	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA					WASHINGTON				
Dodd	N	Y	N	N	Kennedy	✓	±	✓	-	Langer	Y	Y	Y	N	Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N
Bush	N	Y	N	Y	Saltonstall	N	Y	N	?	Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					MICHIGAN					OHIO					WEST VIRGINIA				
Frear	X	Y	N	N	Hart	Y	Y	Y	N	Lausche	N	Y	N	N	Byrd	N	Y	N	N
Williams	N	Y	N	N	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	N	Young	N	Y	Y	N	Randolph	N	Y	N	N
FLORIDA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA					WISCONSIN				
Holland	N	N	N	N	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	N	Kerr	?	?	✓	-	Proxmire	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers	Y	Y	N	N	McCarthy	Y	N	Y	N	Monroney	?	?	✓	-	Wiley	N	Y	N	?
GEORGIA					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON					WYOMING				
Russell	N	N	N	N	Eastland	✓	X	X	-	Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	McGee	Y	Y	Y	N
Talmadge	✓	±	N	N	Stennis	N	N	N	N	Neuberger	N	Y	Y	N	O'Mahoney	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA									
Church	X	±	✓	-	Hennings	Y	N	Y	N	Clark	Y	Y	Y	N					
Dworshak	N	Y	N	N	Symington	Y	N	Y	N	Scott	N	Y	N	Y					
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND									
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N	Mansfield	✓	?	✓	-	Green	Y	Y	N	N					
Dirksen	N	Y	N	N	Murray	Y	N	Y	N	Pastore	X	±	X	-					
INDIANA					NEBRASKA					SOUTH CAROLINA									
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	N	Curtis	N	Y	N	N	Johnston	Y	N	Y	N					
Capehart	?	-	N	Y	Hruska	N	Y	N	N	Thurmond	N	Y	N	N					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 24 through 27.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59.)

House Rejects Move to Recommit Executive Offices Appropriation; Votes Federal Prison Funds; Passes Renegotiation Act Extension

24. HR 7176. Appropriate \$13,338,500 for the Executive Office of the President in fiscal 1960. Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add language which would specifically prohibit use of the President's Emergency Fund for propaganda on legislation. Rejected 171-229 (D 129-131; R 42-98), May 27, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 735)

25. HR 7343. Appropriate \$651,896,700 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies in fiscal 1960. Gray (D Ill.) amendment to add \$2 million to Federal Prison System funds to begin construction of a maximum security Federal penitentiary in the Middle West. Accepted 266-133 (D 238-22; R 28-111), May 27, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 734)

26. HR 7086. Amend and extend for an additional four years -- until June 30, 1963 -- the Renegotiation Act of 1951, enabling the Government to recapture excessive profits made on defense procurement contracts. Simpson (R Pa.) motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to extend the act only until Sept. 30, 1961. Rejected 153-246 (D 18-242; R 135-4), May 27, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 736)

27. HR 7086. Passage of the bill. Passed 379-7 (D 256-1; R 123-6), May 27, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	24	25	26	27	Vote No.	24	25	26	27	Vote No.	24	25	26	27
Yea	171	266	153	379	Yea	129	238	18	256	Yea	42	28	135	123
Nay	229	133	246	7	Nay	131	22	242	1	Nay	98	111	4	6

24 25 26 27					24 25 26 27					24 25 26 27					- KEY -				
ALABAMA					ALABAMA					ALABAMA					Y Record Vote For (yea).				
3 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Pfost	Y	Y	N	Y	✓ Paired For.				
1 Boykin	?	?	?	?	26 Roosevelt	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Budge	Y	N	Y	Y	± Announced For, CQ Poll For.				
7 Elliott	N	Y	N	Y	21 Hiestand	✓	X	✓	?	ILLINOIS					N Record Vote Against (nay).				
2 Grant	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Holt	Y	N	Y	?	25 Gray	N	Y	N	?	X Paired Against.				
9 Huddleston	N	Y	N	Y	18 Hosmer	N	N	Y	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	N	Y	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.				
8 Jones	N	Y	N	Y	16 Jackson	N	N	Y	?	24 Price	N	Y	N	Y	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.				
5 Rains	Y	Y	N	Y	24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Shipley	Y	Y	N	Y					
4 Roberts	N	Y	N	Y	15 McDonough	Y	N	Y	Y	16 Allen	N	Y	Y	Y					
6 Selden	N	Y	N	Y	20 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	17 Arends	N	N	Y	Y					
ALASKA					COLORADO					19 Chipfield	N	Y	Y	Y					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Aspinall	N	?	N	Y	14 Hoffman	Y	Y	Y	Y					
ARIZONA					2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Mason	✓	?	✓	?					
2 Udall	N	Y	N	Y	1 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	18 Michel	N	Y	Y	?					
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Chenoweth	N	N	Y	Y	20 Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y					
ARKANSAS					CONNECTICUT					22 Springer	N	Y	Y	Y					
5 Alford	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Bowles	N	Y	N	Y	Chicago-Cook County									
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Daddario	N	Y	N	Y	12 Boyle	N	Y	N	Y					
4 Harris	?	Y	N	Y	3 Giaimo	N	Y	N	Y	1 Dawson	N	Y	N	Y					
2 Mills	N	Y	N	Y	4 Irwin	N	Y	N	Y	5 Kluczynski	N	Y	N	Y					
6 Norrell	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Libonati	N	Y	N	Y					
3 Trimble	N	Y	N	Y	5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y					
CALIFORNIA					DELAWARE					6 O'Brien	N	Y	N	Y					
7 Cohelan	N	Y	N	Y	AL McDowell	N	Y	N	Y	2 O'Hara	N	Y	N	Y					
14 Hagen	N	Y	N	Y	FLORIDA					11 Pucinski	N	Y	N	Y					
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	N	Y					
11 McFall	N	Y	N	Y	4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Yates	N	Y	N	Y					
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Haley	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Church	Y	Y	Y	Y					
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Herlong	N	Y	N	Y	10 Collier	Y	Y	N	Y					
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	Y					
29 Sound	N	Y	N	Y	6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	INDIANA									
5 Shelley	N	Y	N	Y	3 Sikes	N	Y	N	Y	11 Barr	Y	Y	N	Y					
27 Sheppard	N	Y	N	?	1 Cramer	N	N	Y	Y	3 Brademas	N	Y	N	Y					
12 Sisk	N	Y	N	Y	GEORGIA					8 Denton	N	Y	N	Y					
6 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Blitch	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Harmon	N	Y	N	Y					
10 Gubser	N	N	Y	Y	10 Brown	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Hogan	Y	Y	N	Y					
4 Mailliard	N	N	Y	Y	5 Davis	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Madden	N	Y	N	Y					
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Flynt	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y					
28 Utt	Y	N	Y	N	3 Forrester	N	Y	N	Y	6 Wampler	Y	Y	N	Y					
30 Wilson	N	N	Y	Y	9 Landrum	?	?	?	?	4 Adair	Y	Y	N	Y					
9 Younger	N	N	Y	Y	7 Mitchell	N	Y	N	Y	7 Bray	Y	N	N	Y					
Los Angeles County					2 Pilcher	N	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck	N	N	Y	Y					
23 Doyle	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Preston	N	Y	N	Y										
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Vinson	N	Y	N	Y										

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59.)

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59.)

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

IMMIGRATION

Preparations for the July 1 opening of the United Nations-sponsored World Refugee Year focused attention in Washington on the plight of the refugee, and Congress and the Administration both asked, and were asked, for changes in present immigration policies.

The White House Conference on Refugees, called by President Eisenhower, May 22 ended a two-day session with adoption of a resolution calling on both the Administration and Congress "to raise their program objectives with regard to both Federal appropriations and immigration to the United States."

An Administration-proposed program calling for stepped-up aid, May 21 was presented to the Conference by John W. Hanes Jr., head of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. He said the Administration contemplated: expenditure of \$40 million annually for established refugee programs; a special \$4 million contribution during World Refugee Year for pressing problems, and increases of from \$10 to \$20 million in the food distribution program. Hanes said the program also would include a concentrated effort to rehabilitate anti-Communist refugees, and to resettle European refugees from China.

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Judiciary Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee May 21 told the conference the refugee problem would be long-standing, and in the House he introduced a bill (H J Res 397) which he said would give the United States "a long-range instrumentality" for international refugee resettlement. Walter said his bill's purpose was to confirm, without numerical or time limits, the Attorney General's discretionary authority to admit refugee-escapees as parolees. The bill would permit parolees to apply for citizenship after two years, and would give either chamber of Congress power to terminate the parole operation by simple resolution.

The conference May 21 received a prepared statement from the President, which said the refugee problem was "acute and chronic," and would remain "so long as the world suffers from political unrest and aggression."

The Administration, through Attorney General William P. Rogers, May 25 renewed legislative requests, first made in 1957, for immigration quota increases, to permit about 65,000 more refugees from Communist nations to enter the country. Rogers, in letters to Vice President Richard M. Nixon as presiding officer of the Senate and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), proposed enlarging the quotas by basing them on 1950 census figures, instead of on the 1920 figures. He also urged tightening of deportation procedures. (1957 Almanac p. 62)

In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee's Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee May 20 opened hearings on legislative proposals. Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson and Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the Children's Bureau, urged permanent extension of a program admitting as non-quota immigrants orphans adopted abroad by Americans. The

program, authorized in 1957, was due to expire June 30. (HEW Secretary Arthur S. Flemming May 18 asked Congress to shift the program's supervision from the Immigration Service to the Children's Bureau so adoption practices could be brought more into line with national adoption policies.) (1957 Almanac p. 670)

Liberalization of present immigration laws was supported in testimony by Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Harrison A. Williams (D N.J.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.).

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) May 19 introduced a bill (S 1996) to erase national quotas and admit 250,000 immigrants annually on a first come, first serve basis. The total would include some 150,000 relatives of citizens or resident aliens, 50,000 with needed skills, and 50,000 to be admitted without prerequisites.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AMENDMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- May 20 reported a proposed constitutional amendment (S J Res 69 -- S Rept 303) guaranteeing women equal rights with men. The Committee approved the bill, 9-3, May 19.

S J res 69, sponsored by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), would amend the Constitution to state: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Voting against the amendment were Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) and Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.).

Sens. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) did not vote.

The Committee report said the amendment "is designed to establish equality of treatment (for women), particularly in matters of employment." The report said S J Res 69, by ensuring equality under law regardless of sex, would "complete the movement for equality for women begun by the adoption of the equal-suffrage amendment." (For background, 1958 Weekly Report p. 575)

SCHOOL AMENDMENT

The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee May 21 concluded hearings on S J Res 32, Sen. Herman Talmadge's (D Ga.) proposed constitutional amendment vesting the states with exclusive administrative control over their public schools. (Weekly Report p. 675)

Sens. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) and John Stennis (D Miss.) and a representative of the American Taxpayers Assn. May 14-15 endorsed the amendment.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and a representative of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People May 15 opposed it.

Attorney General William P. Rogers May 14 wrote the Subcommittee that the Justice Department is "strongly opposed" to the amendment, which he described as a "step backward" in the civil rights field.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- May 26 ordered reported a clean bill authorizing \$3,642,600,000 in fiscal 1960 expenditures for the Mutual Security Program. The total was a cut of \$266,800,000 in the Administration request for \$3,929,995,000 but the Committee increased by \$100 million -- to \$800 million -- the President's \$700 million request for the Development Loan Fund. Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) said a report on the bill, on which more than 30 amendments were adopted, would be ready the week of June 1. (Weekly Report p. 696)

As approved in Committee, the authorizations included: military assistance, \$1,440,000,000, or a \$160 million cut in requests; defense support (economic aid to countries receiving military aid), \$750 million, or a \$85 million cut; special assistance (economic aid grants to other countries), \$250 million, or a \$21.8 million cut, and President's Contingency Fund (for use at his discretion), \$100 million, or a \$100 million cut.

The Committee allowed the full \$211 million asked for technical assistance, and requests for other miscellaneous programs also were approved.

* * *

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On extension of the Mutual Security Program. (Weekly Report p. 699)

TESTIMONY -- May 21 -- William C. Foster, a former Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration (1950-51) and a spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the Administration should use more "imagination and skill" in selling the foreign aid program to the American people. He recommended cuts totaling \$289 million in Administration military and economic aid requests, and said the Chamber was disturbed by some of the "secrecy aspects" of military aid.

Walter Harnischfeger of Milwaukee, Wis., chairman of the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, recommended gradual liquidation of foreign aid over a three-year period, and urged more private investments abroad.

Sen. Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) called for an end to "blank check" spending, and said the procedure should be "to require line item specific requests for every demanded expenditure."

May 22 -- Expansion of the Development Loan Fund, as proposed in April by Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), received support from: Victor G. Reuther, for the United Automobile Workers; Bert Seidman, for the AFL-CIO; Wallace J. Campbell, for the Cooperative League, and Edward D. Hollander, for Americans for Democratic Action.

Cuts in foreign economic aid were asked by the American Farm Bureau Federation, but a National Farmers Union spokesman supported the Administration program and recommended expansion of technical aid.

May 25 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon, in closed session testimony released later by the Committee, said: the Administration strongly supported the principal of multi-year capitalization of the Development Loan Fund, as proposed by Fulbright, but had not yet decided how much would be needed yearly; he saw no objection to having a fund ceiling "of the general magnitude" of the Fulbright proposals (\$1.5 billion yearly), but objected to any requirement to "commit such a figure each year -- or the full total in five years"; the fiscal agencies

had "generally gone on record in favor of financing operations such as this through the appropriations process," and the State Department would recommend its own long-term capitalization program for the fund to the President later in the year.

Fulbright told newsmen after the hearing that Dillon's testimony was "equivocal," and that he was "going to write the President asking him to resolve these differences before the Committee begins voting on the bill." Fulbright said that without Presidential support, "the amendment cannot be adopted," and "without long-term treasury financing the Development Loan Fund cannot function with any continuity or a real degree of success."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 26 -- Democratic Sens. Wayne Morse (Ore.) and George Smathers (Fla.) offered floor amendments to the Mutual Security bill (S 1451) aimed at reducing military aid to Latin America. Morse proposed cutting the fiscal 1960 aid authorization level from the requested \$96.5 million to \$50 million, with the difference put in the Special Assistance Fund, earmarked for Latin American economic development. Smathers' proposal would cut military aid to \$35 million, and allocate up to \$20 million for a "police patrol" for the area.

REID NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- May 26 voted 10-4 to recommend Senate confirmation of Ogden R. Reid as U.S. Ambassador to Israel. (Weekly Report p. 702)

Voting to confirm Reid were Democrats Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Albert Gore (Tenn.) and Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) and Republicans Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), William Langer (N.D.), George D. Aiken (Vt.), Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) and Frank Carlson (Kan.).

The nomination was opposed by Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Russell B. Long (D La.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.).

Democrats John J. Sparkman (Ala.) and Frank Church (Idaho) did not vote. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) was absent.

Following the vote, Sen. Green, former chairman of the Committee, said Reid had given "no evidence of the background, knowledge or competence" needed for a post "in one of the most critical areas of the world."

Fulbright said the majority of the Committee was "unwilling to depart" from the tradition of confirming all ambassadorial nominations, but the tradition was "obsolete" and the appointment of men of no diplomatic experience was partly to blame for the "decline in the influence of the United States" abroad.

COMMITTEE CHANGES

Rep. James C. Oliver (D Maine) May 25 was appointed to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, to replace Rep. Robert W. Levering (D Ohio), who resigned from the Committee May 21. Levering May 25 was appointed to the Agriculture Committee.

TAX STUDY

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills May 17 said the Committee was starting a two-part study of the Federal tax system, aimed at "significant" income tax cuts. Mills said a staff inquiry would be followed by public hearings starting Nov. 2.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- May 21 voted 24-10 to report a bill (HR 5950) to keep the National Interstate and Defense Highway building program on schedule. The bill increased the fiscal 1962 ceiling on Federal grants for construction from \$2.2 billion to \$2.5 billion and suspended the so-called Byrd (D Va.) amendment for fiscal 1961 and 1962. The Byrd amendment stated that the Federal Government could not promise more money to states for highway construction than it anticipated it would have in the Highway Trust Fund. (For complete background, Weekly Report p. 599)

The Highway Trust Fund was established under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 (PL 627, 84th Congress), to be financed by such highway user taxes as those on tires and gasoline.

The Treasury Department estimated that the Trust Fund would be so short of funds by fiscal 1961 that, under the Byrd amendment, money could not be allocated to the states. In 1958, as an anti-recession measure, Congress suspended the Byrd amendment for fiscal 1959 and 1960. (1958 Almanac p. 140)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 19-20 -- The Committee held hearings on a bill (HR 6303) to reimburse states for superhighways they built with their own money which were later incorporated into the National Interstate and Defense Highway system. The reimbursement was estimated to cost \$5,154,720,000 over 18 years for the 10,859 miles involved. Federal Highway Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy agreed in principle with the proposal, but suggested the reimbursement be delayed until after the Interstate System was completed.

COAL RESEARCH COMMISSION

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- May 20 reported with amendments a bill (HR 6596 -- H Rept 370) to create a Coal Research and Development Commission. HR 6596, introduced by Committee Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Col.), would establish an independent Federal agency to carry on research to develop new and more effective uses for coal, to expand existing uses and to reduce the costs of production and distribution.

The commission would be headed by three commissioners experienced in industrial-type research activities and would receive a \$2 million appropriation for its first year. It would have authority to contract for research by private groups.

The report said the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines already was authorized to do coal research, but had concentrated on long-range studies and ignored requests for research that would produce immediate benefits to the coal industry; therefore, creation of a new Federal agency was justified.

In a letter to the Committee, the Interior Department said it endorsed the objectives of the program, but questioned the need for a new, independent agency and therefore opposed the bill. The department said additional research should be undertaken by the Interior Department and that the Secretary of the Interior should be given the authority to contract for research by independent groups.

In the 85th Congress, the Senate Aug. 14, 1958 passed a bill similar to HR 6596, but a corresponding House bill, though reported Aug. 8 by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, did not reach the floor.

ALASKA OMNIBUS ACT

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- May 19 reported (H Rept 369), without amendment, HR 7120, the Alaska Omnibus Act.

HR 7120 was a clean bill, incorporating Committee changes in HR 6091, the original Budget Bureau draft bill.

It was designed to "make those changes in Federal laws which have become necessary and desirable because of Alaska's admission to the Union."

PROVISIONS -- HR 7120 would:

Make Alaska eligible to participate in several Federal grant-in-aid programs on a comparable basis with other states.

End several special Federal assistance programs which otherwise would cost the Federal Government an estimated \$25 million through fiscal 1964.

Authorized \$28.5 million of "transitional grants" to Alaska through fiscal 1964 to meet the special costs of statehood.

Amend the Alaska Statehood Act to permit Alaska to assume jurisdiction over its fish and wildlife resources Jan. 1, 1960, rather than a year later.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee May 25 ordered reported S 1541, an Alaska Omnibus Act with provisions similar to the House measure.

YOUTH CONSERVATION

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Youth Conservation Corps Subcommittee May 11-25 held five days of hearings on a bill (S 812) to create a Federal Youth Conservation Corps similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s.

The bill, as introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), called for a combined work and training program in conservation for 150,000 young men annually, aged 16-22, "of good character and health." The work and training would take place in national parks and forests and other public lands, and would be administered by a Youth Conservation Commission to be created in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Government would pay for the enrollees' room, board and medical services, and would pay each enrollee a salary equal to that of an Army private (\$83 a month). The bill authorized \$375 million annually for the first three years.

Humphrey May 25 proposed amendments so that the program would provide for only 50,000 youths the first year, 100,000 the second and 150,000 each year thereafter. He also suggested permitting the YCC to work on state conservation projects if the states paid half the YCC cost for each such project.

In a May 11 letter to the Subcommittee, Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton opposed the bill and said the anticipated \$1 billion cost for the first three years was neither necessary nor advisable.

Edward P. Cliff and Edward C. Crafts, assistant chiefs of the U.S. Forest Service, May 19 said the program would help both the youths enrolled and Forest Service, but declined either to endorse or oppose S 812.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), in a statement filed May 27, opposed S 812, calling it a "cheap labor" scheme. He said such a depression-type program was not justified by economic conditions and would be of no value in combatting delinquency, since it was not wise to mix 16-year-olds with men of 22 under barracks condition.

RAILROAD STUDY

Concluding its three-year investigation of continued deficits resulting from railroad passenger service, the Interstate Commerce Commission May 25 made a series of recommendations designed to improve current facilities and to prevent passenger travel from dying out altogether.

In addition to a series of specific recommendations to revive the ailing industry, the ICC suggested that the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee include in its upcoming survey of national transportation problems a review of the rigid work rules governing railway labor which have resulted in charges of "feather-bedding" by management. The Commission also said the Committee should consider subsidizing railroads because of "the impetus given motor and air travel by Federal, state and local government promotional programs (which) has unquestionably operated to the disadvantage of railroad passenger service."

Specific recommendations made by the Commission: repeal of the 10 percent Federal excise tax on passenger fares; revision of the Federal tax laws so any local and state tax relief given the railroads would not be subject to Federal income tax; appropriate tax relief action on railroad property by state and local governments; local subsidies for railroads operating commuter trains when the service cannot be operated at a reasonable profit; greater use of railroad service by Federal agencies; an end to the duplication of trains, terminals and other facilities; experimentation with new types of passenger cars and facilities; continued efforts by management to stimulate traffic by improved service; and an adjustment of schedules and fares along with a higher quality of promotion and advertising.

FEDERAL-STATE PROPOSALS

The Joint Federal-State Action Committee, concluding a two-day closed meeting in Washington, May 19 recommended applying workmen's compensation laws to all employers, regardless of the number of workers employed. The proposal was directed only towards types of work subject to state laws. Compensation laws in 23 states currently make no exemption based on number of employees, while in other states exemptions vary, ranging from two to 15 workers.

The joint committee, formed in 1957 at the suggestion of President Eisenhower, also recommended state enactment or extension of minimum wage laws to farm labor; called for more data in a study aimed at increasing the states' share of inheritance and estate taxes; said the 1956 Federal Flood Insurance Act produced an unworkable program, and proposed establishing a Federal-state board to reflect state interests; endorsed legislation to enable states to exercise some control over radiation hazards; and advocated that, primarily to protect workers in peace-time atomic energy projects, all state compensation laws be made compulsory, occupational diseases be fully covered, and other provisions be made to cover radiation injuries. (1958 Almanac p. 326)

FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS

The Big Four foreign ministers May 29 resumed talks in Geneva, going into secret session in an attempt to break the deadlock on Berlin and Germany.

The talks became deadlocked soon after the West and the Soviets presented their initial proposals May 14-15. Under the Soviet plan, the West and the Russians would conclude immediate peace treaties with East and West Germany, treating them as two separate nations and accepting existing boundaries. All foreign troops would be withdrawn from both parts of Germany, and both East and West Germany would be barred from using, keeping or producing nuclear weapons. Any unification of the two nations would take place wholly through negotiation between the two; West Berlin, in the interim, would become a demilitarized "free city," or would be staffed by neutral instead of U.S., British and French troops. An alternative for West Berlin, pending reunification, might be retention of Western troops but addition of a "token" Soviet garrison. As part of the immediate peace treaties, the Soviets would agree to withdraw their troops from Hungary and Poland if each Western nation agreed to keep its troops on its own national soil. This would mean withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Europe.

Under the Western plan, a German treaty would be signed only after reunification of Germany by free elections, and it would leave the reunified nation free to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, enter the Warsaw pact or stay neutral. The first phase of reunification would be election of an all-Berlin legislature to govern both segments of Berlin, but foreign troops would remain in the city until final reunification of East and West Germany. Meanwhile, negotiations could take place for a reduction of armaments in Europe. (Weekly Report p. 661)

In a related development, Western representatives at the three-power nuclear test ban talks, also in Geneva, May 22 at an informal meeting abandoned attempts to get the Soviets to agree on new technical studies on detection of both high-altitude and underground nuclear blasts. The new studies were proposed by President Eisenhower May 6 in a letter to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, after the latter rejected an earlier U.S. proposal to limit the test ban to underwater and low-altitude (up to 30 miles) tests. The President said that since the Soviets insisted on banning all tests, new information was needed on whether it would be possible to detect underground and high-altitude tests in violation of an agreement to end testing. The Soviets May 19 agreed to new studies of high-altitude test detection but rejected the proposed underground test studies. (For President's letter, Weekly Report p. 721)

Mr. Eisenhower's letter also said the U.S. would be willing to consider limiting on-site ground inspections of possible test-ban violations to a fixed number each year, as proposed by the Russians, provided the latter relaxed their insistence on a veto over most of the activities of the control commission that would police the test ban. The three-power talks recessed from May 12 to June 8 so as not to interfere with the foreign ministers' meeting.

DULLES DIES

John Foster Dulles, 71, whose illness forced his April 15 resignation as Secretary of State, May 24 died in his sleep, of cancer complicated by pneumonia, at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington. (Weekly Report p. 533)

President Eisenhower, in a May 24 proclamation ordering an official funeral with military honors, said Dulles was "one of the truly great men of our time," and that, "by his integrity, his sense of duty to country and mankind, his unceasing quest for peace, he earned the regard and respect of all men of good will."

Dulles was buried May 27 at Arlington National Cemetery. A two-day recess was called in the meeting of foreign ministers at Geneva, so that world leaders could attend the funeral. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were among those who flew to Washington for the service.

TEXTILE STUDY

President Eisenhower May 18 directed Secretary of Commerce Lewis L. Strauss to establish a special inter-agency Government committee to study New England textile industry problems, and to report to Strauss on its findings before the 1960 session of Congress. The committee's establishment was recommended by Govs. Wesley Powell (R N.H.), Christopher Del Sesto (R R.I.) and Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) in an April 24 meeting with the President. A textile study also was recommended in February by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Subcommittee to Study the Textile Industry. (Weekly Report p. 218)

The President, in May 18 letters to Strauss and the Governors, recommended that the group be set up on a temporary basis, and include Assistant Secretaries from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Labor, State and Treasury, and from the Council on Foreign Economic Policy. He told the Governors there was "no single cause...nor any single solution" to the industry's problems, but he thought it "would be wise" for a special group to obtain "various views" on the problems.

BENSON REA PLAN OPPOSED

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) May 22 said a proposal by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson calling for the creation of a new bank to replace Federal financing of rural electric and telephone system loans "would force possibly one-third of the Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives to give up the ghost and sell out to the utility interests."

Benson May 23, in reply to Aiken's comments on his plan which was proposed in a speech May 21 before the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Chamber of Commerce, said: "The REA has had and will continue to have my wholehearted support. In the Iowa speech I simply pointed out that it is time we looked to the future and planned a system of cooperatives which will be owned and controlled by its patrons and not subject to political pressures based upon political expediency."

EDUCATION REPORT

The President's Science Advisory Committee May 24 released a 34-page report on what the Nation should do in the field of science and engineering education to meet the challenges of the space age.

The committee was headed by Dr. James R. Killian Jr., formerly president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and now Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. The committee said the Nation should double its current investment in education, calling this "minimal rather than an extravagant goal." (For President Eisenhower's remarks in releasing the report, see p. 745)

The committee set forth these national goals: attaching greater value to intellectual excellence; re-examination of school and college curricula to make sure they were challenging and up-to-date; enhancement of the teacher's prestige; encouragement of talented persons to go into science and engineering and broaden general understanding about science.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To achieve these goals, the committee made these recommendations:

TEACHERS -- Scientists and engineers in universities and industries should "seek to establish organized programs of collaboration with high school and college teachers in order to reduce the gap in understanding between these groups;" efforts to improve the economic and social status of teachers should be "continued and accelerated."

STUDENTS -- More attention should be paid to gifted students. Their scholarship should receive national recognition through prizes and scholarships and they should be given the necessary money to attend college.

CURRICULA -- Scientists, scholars and engineers should help high schools and colleges revise their curricula.

FINDINGS

The committee concluded:

Teachers should not have to perform non-teaching tasks and teachers' salaries should be "increased to the point where the teacher does not have to work on other jobs to eke out a living."

"We deplore those rules which exclude from secondary teaching first-class scholars solely because they lack the proper number of credits in 'education'." Knowledge of subject matter is more important than methods courses.

"Women constitute an enormous potential resource for research, scholarship and teaching which we have not even begun to tap."

"A national effort is required to strengthen our scientific and technological efforts in all fields, aimed at the advance of knowledge and the enhancement of the general welfare.... We fear that in the past there has been inadequate emphasis on mathematics and science."

"For those (students) who proceed up the scale, the greatest contribution that school and college can make is to emphasize excellence, to require high standards and to provide opportunity for each student to proceed as far and as fast as his own talents and ambitions dictate."

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE SPOTLIGHTS SCHOOL BILLS

The President's Science Advisory Committee May 24 focused attention on pending school bills when it recommended doubling the Nation's current investment in education. (See p. 744)

The committee, headed by Dr. James R. Killian Jr., Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, said: "It is true that we as a people now spend about 4 percent of our gross national product on education; it is also true that if we wisely spent twice that much to achieve higher quality it would be more than worth the cost. Doubling our current annual investment in education is probably a minimal rather than an extravagant goal."

However, the committee steered clear of making any concrete recommendations for Federal help to the Nation's education system.

President Eisenhower had this to say in releasing the report:

"This report makes clear that the strengthening of science and engineering education requires the strengthening of all education. As an excellent statement of educational goals and needs, I hope it will be widely read and that it will stimulate a wider understanding of the importance of excellence in our educational system.

"One subject discussed in the report warrants special emphasis -- the importance of raising the standing of our teachers in their communities. Higher salaries are a first requirement, but we need also to recognize the great importance of what teachers do and to accord them the encouragement, understanding and recognition which will help to make the teaching profession attractive to increasing numbers of first-rate people."

Commenting on the committee's recommendation for doubling the investment in education, Dr. William C. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Assn., May 26 said: "There is no realistic prospect for increased expenditures of the magnitude recommended by the report unless the resources of the Federal Government can in some degree be added to those of the states and localities. The Murray-Metcalf bill provides a move in this direction. The time for reports, investigation and discussions is past. The time for action is overdue."

Prospects for Federal Aid

Of all the school bills pending in Congress, the Murray-Metcalf bill (S 2, HR 22) is farthest along the legislative road.

HR 22 was ordered reported May 14 by the House Education and Labor Committee by an 18-10 vote. (Weekly Report p. 678)

It must next get through the House Rules Committee in order to reach the House floor for a vote. The Rules Committee is dominated by conservatives who oppose the measure.

The Senate is awaiting action by the House before it acts on the bill. Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of a Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee April 15 concluded hearings on the Murray-Metcalf bill.

The Eisenhower Administration is strongly opposed to the bill. President Eisenhower's school aid proposals (S 1016, 1017; HR 4267, 4268) call for helping schools and colleges to pay off their construction bonds. (For details, Weekly Report p. 279)

The Murray-Metcalf bill, as amended by the House General Education Subcommittee, would provide \$4.4 billion over four years to help build schools and pay teachers' salaries. No matching state funds would be required. States would receive grants of \$25 for each school-age child (aged 5 through 17).

The state educational agencies would receive the Federal money and decide which school districts should get it. The bill directs the state agencies to distribute the money where it is needed most, but gives the Federal Government no authority for overseeing the distribution.

The state would decide which portion of its Federal allotment should be used for teachers' salaries and which portion for school construction and equipment. The bill provides a penalty formula to enable the Federal Government to reduce allotments to states which do not spend enough of their own money on education.

Panel Discussion

To define the arguments surrounding the Murray-Metcalf bill, Congressional Quarterly conducted a panel discussion with some of the bill's leading backers and opponents. The panelists were Dr. Carr, whose 616,000-member National Education Assn. supports the bill; Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), of the House Education and Labor Committee, an author of the bill who will be one of its floor managers; Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr., (R N.J.), Eisenhower Administration spokesman in the House on education matters; and Dr. John R. Miles, manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. education department. The Chamber is a leading opponent of the bill. Following are highlights of the discussion:

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Since there is no matching requirement under the Murray-Metcalf bill, is there a danger that some states might use the Federal money instead of their own, with the net result that there would be no additional expenditures for schools?

CARR -- No, I think there is very little danger of that. The states must maintain an effort in order to be entitled to the full grant. If they slacken their effort, the grants will be reduced accordingly. I think everyone around this table would agree that our history has shown that grants-in-aid from the Federal Government, in general, have not resulted in a lessening of state effort any more than state grants to schools or for other purposes have resulted in a lessening of local effort. Quite the contrary, in general, has been the experience.

FRELINGHUYSEN -- I feel very strongly that one of the many bad features of the Murray-Metcalf bill is that

there is no matching requirement. It seems to me important, and I have been a long-time proponent of additional Federal action in this field, that we put in a requirement that there be some matching of any Federal funds to be made available. Without it, and HR 22 has no such requirement, there isn't any question that to some extent the Federal money is going to be used instead of what would be made available at the local or state level. There isn't any requirement for additional new money to come into the construction program or the salary program. If, for instance, a particular state elects to use all its funds in a particular year for subsidizing teachers, that will mean they have to raise less at the local levels. And there isn't anything that will prevent them from reducing what would otherwise have come out of local or state sources. I think it is essential, and I hope we may still do it with this bill, to put in a requirement that there be matching.

MILES -- I would concur completely with Congressman Frelinghuysen in saying that this bill is deficient. I would go further and say that in some communities there might be actually less spent in the long run if you once do as this bill does: transfer the responsibility for the funds for education out of this local scene where the motivation, the definition, the courage and leadership ought to exist, and discourage all of these efforts which should come from the leaders of local communities.

Supposing the bill did have a matching requirement but the money involved was the same, would the Chamber of Commerce support it then?

MILES -- I'm not saying that this is a good thing or a necessary thing. I'm saying that if assistance is needed, which I doubt and which the Chamber questions because we don't think there is any adequate evidence at all of this -- but if it were true, certainly the idea of "stimulating" is preferable to "taking over."

CARR -- I would just like to observe that our chairman's question was whether the Chamber of Commerce would support this bill if the matching provision were added. And I take it that the answer is no, it would not. Therefore, it seems to me, that the views of those who are not in favor of the bill anyway need not be given extensive consideration in a fair-minded appraisal of amendments to the bill.

TEMPORARY PROGRAM

The bill as now written is for four years. Do you see the bill as meeting an emergency, temporary situation or do you think the Federal aid will continue permanently if the bill is passed?

THOMPSON -- I happen to be the author of the terminal date in the bill as reported by the Subcommittee. The original HR 22 had no terminal date. I envision that with the shortage of classrooms being what it is and the level of effort made by the states in the last year or two being maintained, if not accelerated, the need will be taken care of in four years and this will not be permanent legislation. I also might say that none of us here is clairvoyant enough to envision the exact situation four years from now. But this four-year limitation was put on specifically after taking into consideration the rate of construction, the amount this Federal money would accelerate it, and with the view that it would end.

FRELINGHUYSEN -- The termination date means nothing. The language of the bill itself refers in no way to an emergency which will be ended at the expiration of four years. There isn't any crisis with respect to teachers' salaries, as far as any testimony before our

Committee has shown, that is going to be met and overcome because of a four-year program of assistance. I for that reason think that it almost inevitably means the Federal Government is in in a big way and over a period of years may be in in an increasingly bigger way.

MILES -- This is just another one of those myths that any Federal aid is temporary.

TEACHERS' PAY, STANDARDS

A two-part question: (1) Is it likely that once the Federal Government spends its money for teachers' salaries it will start setting proficiency standards for teachers? (2) Would such standards improve the quality of teachers?

CARR -- The bill cannot result in setting standards. It is drafted so that would be impossible, in my opinion.

THOMPSON -- I think I can state without any fear of contradiction that no legislation can possibly pass this Congress which would allow such things. The Federal Government would never attempt to establish standards of proficiency in teaching. I don't know of anyone here who is qualified to do that.

FRELINGHUYSEN -- In my opinion no legislation can possibly pass this Congress that has a provision in it for payment of teachers' salaries. In the first place, it is in an entirely different category from the classroom shortage. We can argue about how big the shortage is, but everybody recognizes that there is one. And I think that it is most unlikely that we're going to have any teacher salary provision in any legislation that may be forthcoming. At least I shall certainly do my best to have that provision eliminated from it. I think that if we did have a provision which might make a billion dollars a year available for supporting or subsidizing teachers' salaries, it might lead to a re-examination of the role of the Federal Government. In other words, there might well be a feeling on the part of people who were worried about this spending of Federal dollars as to whether we're spending them on adequate teachers. It would be a natural thing to look at the adequacy of the teachers. And I think that's one of the basic reasons why we should not launch the Federal Government onto a program to help pay teachers.

DISTRIBUTION OF AID

The bill directs the state educational agencies to distribute the Federal school construction money so that "priority is given to school districts which have the greatest need for additional school facilities and which in terms of the economic resources available to them are least able to finance the cost of needed school facilities." Do you think this system, rather than a specific need formula, will insure money being spent where it is needed most?

CARR -- It will insure it being spent where it is needed most in the judgment of the competent state education authority. No question about that.

Supposing the U.S. Commissioner of Education felt that a state department of education was cheating some communities within the state and overloading others with money. Could the Federal Government under the Murray-Metcalf bill straighten out the department of education?

THOMPSON -- It's intended that the answer be no. The bill specifically says that once the money reaches the state it is to be treated as the state does its own funds, so that in at least a quasi-judicial sense it becomes the state's money. The remedies available through the state courts and under the state laws are certainly available to see that it is equitably done.

FRELINGHUYSEN -- If we're engaged in the process of spraying Federal money around and hoping that it is going to do some good, we've got a bill that will do just that. But if we feel any sense of responsibility in aiming this money and want to give any assurance that the money is going to do some good in specific areas, there must be some kind of controls on the part of the Federal Government to see that the money is not just misspent. As the bill is written now, there isn't any way in which the Federal Government can look over the shoulder of the states and say is it true or are you just alleging something that is not true.

MILES -- This is again the same old question of accountability. Undoubtedly any level of government to be good government has to be accountable for defining its purposes in legislation and for seeing to it that those purposes are achieved. The bill does not do that.

OUTLOOK FOR LEGISLATION

Wouldn't it have been better to try to work out a compromise bill, Dr. Carr, which could get the support of Republicans as well as Democrats?

CARR -- In legislation in previous years, you remember, no matter how much was conceded by those who believed that the Federal Government had a responsibility, we still "enjoyed" the complete hostility of those who were against such legislation. If I could think that, by writing in some amendments here and there to the basic principles of the Murray-Metcalf bill, we could reach some universal or nearly universal agreement, this would make a different answer.

THOMPSON -- I think in this connection that it is unfortunate that we have not been able to get together. The history of this is somewhat tragic and at the same time amusing. We asked, at least I did, the Administration's representatives what common ground we could agree on. This was after we had determined, number one, that the Administration was opposed to the Murray-Metcalf bill and that, number two, we were opposed to the Administration bill. We could get no assurances from the Administration whatsoever. With respect to agreement in the past, Mr. Frelinghuysen will remember that I introduced the bill in the Committee last year, which the present minority leader said the President would want and yet every Republican voted against it, including my friend Mr. Frelinghuysen who was an author of it.

VETO PREDICTED

FRELINGHUYSEN -- This again proves why no legislation will be enacted. Because politics gets injected so thoroughly. If we expect the Administration or the President of the U.S. to commit himself to support a bill which hasn't even been reported out of the Subcommittee, it seems to me that the legislative process itself is pretty well broken down. I think the responsibility is clearly ours to come up with a bill that is either in accord with the President's views or not in accord. I don't have to be any prophet to predict that if it should by any mischance get through in the present form, this bill would be vetoed. It violates the basic principles which the President has reiterated over a period of years as to what he thinks is a reasonable Federal role. I have been hoping that we would work out a compromise. But it's a compromise that should be worked out between Members of Congress, and not between the Administration and Congress.

THOMPSON -- Supposing I introduce your 1958 bill again this year, will you vote for it?

FRELINGHUYSEN -- I'm not going to answer that question. We've already reported out a bill which certainly is far worse than any other bill introduced in previous years.

THOMPSON -- Here's where the politics comes in. You've retreated. You've joined the President in a retreat.

FRELINGHUYSEN -- Retreat to what?

THOMPSON -- Retreat from a position that would have built schools to a position that won't build schools.

FRELINGHUYSEN -- We've not retreated away from something. I am still optimistic that we're going to get a bill through, but not with this kind of attitude.

THOMPSON -- What will you take?

FRELINGHUYSEN -- I'm anxious to compromise and I found no effort on the part of the majority members of the Subcommittee or the full Committee to compromise.

Mr. Thompson, do you think there is a better chance of passing this bill with the teachers' salaries and construction tied together than just construction alone?

THOMPSON -- In all candor I can't answer that. My personal assessment of the situation is that there is a slightly better chance as it is, but I admit that I could be wrong.

What is Speaker Rayburn's attitude on the Murray-Metcalf bill? Is he behind it?

THOMPSON -- I don't have any idea what the Speaker's attitude is toward it. I can only say that on two occasions in the recent past legislation to build schools has reached the floor and I'm confident this bill will reach the floor. I would be surprised if he were to take a stand one way or the other in public.

Is it going to be harder to get this bill through the Rules Committee this year than it was with other school bills in past years?

THOMPSON -- The Rules Committee is always hard. I don't see how it can be any harder than it has been in the past.

Dr. Carr, can you tell us why the teachers have not been mobilizing behind this bill more than they have?

CARR -- You know teachers, quite mistakenly in my opinion, do hang back in expressing their opinions. And they may feel a certain impropriety, perhaps, since they are beneficiaries of this bill, in being too vigorous in supporting it. But I think there is no question that when this bill gets on the floor the teachers will react more vigorously.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, looking at the broad picture, do you think this Congress will pass any kind of Federal aid to education?

FRELINGHUYSEN -- The only patch of blue sky that I see at the moment is Mr. Thompson's statement that there still is room for an accommodation. I think the proper place for accommodation is in committee. I think it is an almost hopeless job to legislate controversial legislation on the floor. If we make major revisions eliminating substantial portions of this bill and even if we get agreement beforehand to support certain amendments incorporating those changes, it's a much more difficult process than it would have been in committee. There are so many uncertainties that I am not optimistic.

NEW YORK, KENTUCKY ELECTIONS

NEW YORK: In the second special Congressional election of 1959, Charles E. Goodell Jr. (R), 33, Jamestown attorney, May 26 won the 43rd Congressional district House seat, succeeding the late Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R), who died Feb. 19. (Weekly Report p. 320).

The Western New York district never has elected a Democrat to the House. Goodell defeated Robert E. McCaffrey (D), 38, South Vandalia dairy farmer and Grain Millers' Union official, by an unofficial vote of 27,779 to 14,309, in a three-way race. Reed, a 40-year veteran of the House, won in 1958 by a 2-1 margin.

KENTUCKY: In the Kentucky primary May 26, Bert T. Combs, former judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield (D), by a margin of about 28,000 votes. Wilson W. Wyatt (D), former mayor of Louisville, won the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor over six opponents. Ex-Rep. John M. Robsion Jr. (R 1953-59), running with GOP organization support, easily won the Republican gubernatorial nomination over two opponents.

The Combs' victory was a double blow to retiring Gov. A. B. Chandler (D), who had backed Waterfield and had counted on Waterfield to deliver Kentucky's 30 votes for Chandler as a "favorite son" candidate at the 1960 Democratic national convention. Similarly, Combs' victory was considered to be a feather in the cap of the party faction led by former Gov. and former Sen. Earle C. Clements (D), which backed Combs. It could also benefit Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), who has Clements' support for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. This was the second Chandler-Clements battle over Combs for Governor. Chandler won the first one in 1955, when he defeated Combs in the April 6 gubernatorial primary by 18,000 votes. The Democratic party split will help Robsion in the November election. The bitter 13-month Combs-Waterfield contest cost \$2 million, it is estimated.

Other elections: In Little Rock a set-back for the segregationist policies of Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D Ark.) occurred on May 25 when three strongly segregationist school board members were voted out of office in a special recall election after they had sought to purge 44 Little Rock school teachers who allegedly favored token integration as the only means to open the city's closed public high schools.

BUSINESSMEN IN POLITICS

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler and Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), Republican National Chairman, May 21 welcomed businessmen into politics -- with reservations. Speaking before the American Management Assn., both emphasized that businessmen should participate in politics as citizens, not as seekers of special privileges. Butler warned that those who enter politics with "narrow objectives" end up by "alienating the general public." He said this happened in 1958 when businessmen became strong advocates of the "right-to-work" issue, which was defeated in most states. Morton

warned of the importance of a broad national base for each party. "I believe it would be disastrous for the Nation and for the party if any single economic group were to win unchallenged control of the Republican party," he said. The political leaders advocated that businessmen encourage their employees to work in the party of their choice. And they scoffed at businessmen's fears that political activity might hurt their business. (Weekly Report p. 490)

William C. Stolk, president of the American Can Co., May 20 announced that his company would enter politics at the precinct level to fight "powerful forces" which, he said, are "seriously undermining our political and economic system."

JAQUES PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Keith H. Jaques May 25 pleaded not guilty to charges that he had violated the Corrupt Practices Act by distributing anonymous campaign literature in the 1958 West Virginia election. He was arraigned in Federal district court in Washington D.C. His trial has been set for June 15. (Weekly Report p. 690)

State Roundup

HAWAII -- Delegate John A. Burns (D) filed on May 21 as candidate for Governor. He will oppose Gov. William F. Quinn (R) for the first elected governorship in Hawaii's initial state election July 28.

NEW JERSEY -- The state legislature on May 25 completed action on three bills tying insurance annuities to the fluctuating yield of common stocks. Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) was expected to sign the measure, which has strong insurance company backing.

Political Briefs

● **ROCKEFELLER** -- Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.) May 22 said a group of Congressional Republicans plan to enter the name of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R N.Y.) in the 1960 New Hampshire Presidential primary. Rockefeller declined to comment.

● **HARRIMAN** -- The State Department May 22 granted W. Averell Harriman, former New York Democratic Governor, permission to visit Red China as a news correspondent, if he can obtain clearance from the Red Chinese government.

● **GOVERNORS** -- The Rockefeller Brothers Fund is underwriting the trip of nine Governors to Russia this summer so that they can study regional Soviet government. The five Republicans and four Democrats going are: LeRoy Collins (D Fla.) -- head of the mission as chairman of the national Governors' Conference, George D. Clyde (R Utah), John E. Davis (R N.D.), Luther H. Hodges (D N.C.), Robert B. Meyner (D N.J.), Stephen L.R. McNichols (D Colo.), Robert E. Smylie (R Idaho), William G. Stratton (R Ill.), and Cecil H. Underwood (R W.Va.)

LABOR UNION REFORMS

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. May 26 said it opposed the Kennedy labor reform bill (S 1555) passed by the Senate April 25. The Chamber said the bill was too weak to warrant support because it lacked adequate provisions to outlaw secondary boycotts and organizational and recognition picketing, and because the "labor bill of rights" provision of Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) had been so watered down that it would not really guarantee democratic rights to union members.

The Chamber's statement, following similar criticism by the National Assn. of Manufacturers and an attack on the bill as too strong by the AFL-CIO, indicated that S 1555 would be opposed in the House by an almost solid bloc of labor and business organizations, though for different reasons. In addition to the AFL-CIO, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Mine Workers, two of the largest independent unions, also voiced opposition to S 1555. (Weekly Report p. 700)

The AFL-CIO position, first stated at the organization's executive council meeting May 20, was amplified May 24 in a press release. The release said the "labor bill of rights" provision would hamstring the operations of unions through its detailed requirements on dues, assessments and discipline; would invite harassment of union officials through court suits by dissident members; would prevent unions from excluding Communists, company spies and dual unionists; and would impose "fantastic" criminal penalties for minor offenses by union officials, for example, expelling a drunkard out of a local union meeting. The AFL-CIO also criticized a provision of S 1555 limiting organizational and recognition picketing.

AFL-CIO MEETING

The AFL-CIO executive council, meeting in Washington, D.C., May 18-20, called for:

Passage of the Senate housing bill (S 57) by the House and defeat of the substitute bill offered by Rep. A. Sydney Herlong (Fla.). (For House action, Weekly Report p. 708)

Quick action on the bill (S 1046) raising the minimum wage to \$1.25 and extending Fair Labor Standards Act coverage to 7.5 million new workers. (Weekly Report p. 703)

Imposition on the states of Federal standards for unemployment compensation, despite action by the House Ways and Means Committee rejecting Federal standards. (Weekly Report p. 701)

Expansion of the Federal surplus food distribution program and transfer of the program from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The council also said the Justice Department had misused its powers in prosecuting Local 25 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO) and three clothing associations under the Sherman Antitrust Act for alleged conspiracy to monopolize trade in women's blouse manufacture.

WATER RESOURCES

Two separate conventions recently called for more Federal help in developing the Nation's water resources.

RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress May 15 called for an end to the Eisenhower Administration's ban on starting new water projects.

"For fiscal 1960," the group's resolution read, "we have the largest peacetime budget in our history and contrary to the needs and thinking of a large segment of our people, it contains not one single new construction start." The organization called this "deplorable" and asked Congress to authorize new starts each year.

In other resolutions, adopted at its 46th annual convention, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress:

Urged Congress to appropriate more money to the Army Corps of Engineers for their rivers and harbors studies.

Opposed proposals to allow the President to veto certain projects in rivers and harbors legislation.

Opposed tolls on waterways.

Opposed proposals to make communities pay a larger share of water resource projects.

Recommended more Federal help to the U.S. merchant marine.

Urged passage of a bill (HR 3610) to double the amount of Federal aid for construction of local sewage plants.

Asked the Federal Government to clean up the Potomac River.

AMERICAN WATERSHED CONGRESS

Concluding its three-day convention in Washington May 27, the National Watershed Congress -- a group of 25 agricultural, business, industrial and conservation organizations -- called on Congress for legislation reasserting that state governments have primary authority in the allocation of water. The Congress' committee on water rights, headed by Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that historically the responsibility for allocating water among competitive uses and users has belonged to the states.

Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton May 25 told the Watershed Congress that a new process for taking salts out of sea water promises to be a major scientific breakthrough.

He predicted the new process would make it possible to produce potable water for less than \$1 per thousand gallons for the first time. He said when mass production starts, the price may drop to 60 cents, less than some cities pay now for fresh water.

The breakthrough is expected to come, Seaton said, in one of the five saline water conversion demonstration plants authorized in 1958 under PL 883. (1958 Almanac p. 330)

Seaton announced that the first plant to use the new process will be built on the Gulf of Mexico. The second plant to be built will be located on the West Coast.

Lobbyist Registrations

Fifteen new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public May 5-25.

Business Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- BALDWIN AND MERMEY, public relations counsel, 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- Amendments to the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Previous Registrations -- American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, Hershey Corp. (1947 Almanac p. 761); Citizen's Committee for Reciprocal World Trade (1948 Almanac p. 434); Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, Committee for the International Trade Organization (1949 Almanac p. 707, 854).

● EMPLOYER -- Monsanto Chemical Co., World Center Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- SHEARMAN, STERLING AND WRIGHT, law firm, 20 Exchange Pl., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative proposals affecting the Internal Revenue Code."

Previous Registrations -- Wintershall A.G. (1954 Almanac p. 700).

● EMPLOYER -- National Aviation Trade Assn., 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT E. MONROE, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/11/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Generally interested in legislation concerning commercial aviation services."

● EMPLOYER -- United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, executive vice president, United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/7/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to the Trading with the Enemy Act."

● EMPLOYER -- City and County of San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- MAURICE J. SHEAN, Federal legislative representative for the City and County of San Francisco, 940 25th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/8/59.

Compensation -- \$15,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$10,000 yearly.

● EMPLOYER -- Home Town Free Television Assn., 2923 East Lincoln Way, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Registrant -- J. ROGER WOLLENBERG of Haley, Wallenberg and Kenehan, 1735 De Sales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation protecting local free television services against unfair competition by community antenna systems."

● EMPLOYER -- Theodore Roosevelt Assn., 28 E. 20th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STANDARD PUBLIC RELATIONS INC., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. Filed 5/5/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation to erect a memorial to President Theodore Roosevelt on Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River.

● EMPLOYER -- Weil, Gotshal and Manges, 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- EDWARD L. MERRIGAN, lawyer, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which provides for compensation of American claimants" of property confiscated by Nazi Germany and Communist Czechoslovakia.

Farm Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Assn. Inc., 1530 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va.

Registrant -- EDWARD L. MERRIGAN, lawyer, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/11/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to clarify the Volstead Act as it relates to farm cooperatives."

Individuals

● EMPLOYER -- Estate of Garrard Winston, c/o Sherman and Sterling and Wright, 20 Exchange Pl., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- THOMAS P. FORD, Sherman and Sterling and Wright, 20 Exchange Pl., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/13/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation "to give relief in the case of transfers to U.S. charities which are subjected to state and foreign death taxes."

Compensation -- \$1,000.

Previous Registrations -- Same employer (1957 Almanac p. 763).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- GEORGE BALLIS, 4624 E. Cornell St., Fresno, Calif. Filed 5/13/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Reclamation projects in California."

● EMPLOYER -- Helena W. Trust, The Marine Trust Co. of Western N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.

Registrant -- MILLER AND CHEVALIER, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code."

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 123.

Labor Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electrical Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 689 (AFL-CIO), 900 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- DAVID BISHOP, 900 F. St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/1/59.

Legislative interest -- Legislation effecting the interest of its members.

2. Registrant -- LEON D. RICHESON, 900 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● EMPLOYER -- National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- Leland M. Walker, secretary-treasurer, National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation effecting Federal employees."

Compensation -- \$10,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$120 quarterly.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-28

HR 5610 (S 226) -- Increase railroad retirement benefits and taxes. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/12/59 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 23, 1959. (Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported S 226 April 24, 1959. Senate passed and House passed, amended, April 29, 1959). House vacated passage of S 226 and passed HR 5610 May 4, 1959. Senate passed May 5, 1959. President signed May 19, 1959.

Public Law 86-29

S 1559 -- Provide for medal to commemorate centennial of discovery of silver in U. S. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 3/25/59 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported April 30, 1959. Senate and House passed May 11, 1959. President signed May 20, 1959.

Public Law 86-30

HR 5916 -- Second Supplemental appropriations providing \$2,764,500,380 for fiscal 1959. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 3/20/59 -- House Appropriations reported March 20, 1959. House passed March 24, 1959. Senate Appropriations reported April 18, 1959. Senate passed, amended, April 30, 1959. Senate and House agreed to conference report May 14, 1959. President signed May 20, 1959.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Education & Housing
 - Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Immigration
 - International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Armed Services & Defense
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy
 - Commemorative
 - Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories
 - Judicial Procedures
 - Lands, Public Works, Resources
 - Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Commerce
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 1984 -- Make permanent the authority of Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and act of August 31, 1954, as amended. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Langer (R N. D.), Young (R N. D.) -- 5/19/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1989 -- Authorize marketing agreements and orders under section 8c of Agriculture Adjustment Act (as reenacted by Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937), as amended, re honey. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 5/19/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1990 -- Strengthen wheat marketing quota and price support program. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/19/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2014 -- Clarify and amend Copper-Volstead Act (42 Stat. 388, 7 U. S. C. 291-292). LONG (D La.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 5/20/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2031 -- Establish a Commission on Country Life. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Young (D Ohio) -- 5/21/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 7182 -- Limit amount of price support payments which may be made to producers of agricultural commodities. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/18/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7188 -- Expand and extend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide increased nationwide emphasis upon soil and water conservation; prevent wasteful and uneconomic use of farm soil and water resources; reduce volume of Government-owned stocks of farm commodities; provide greater economic opportunity to farm-operating families. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 5/18/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7200 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with public and private agencies in development and maintenance of recreational facilities on national forests and other lands administered in connection therewith. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/18/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7202 -- Promote foreign policy of U. S. and help to build essential world conditions of peace, by more effective use of U. S. agricultural commodities for relief of human hunger; promote economic and social development in less developed countries. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 5/18/59 -- Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959 through May 21, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,040	7,348
Joint Resolutions	98	397
Concurrent Resolutions	37	184
Simple Resolutions	123	272
TOTAL	2,298	8,201

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 1969 - 2040
	HR 7175 - 7343
Resolutions	S J Res 98
	S Con Res 36 - 37
	S Res 121 - 123
	H J Res 394 - 397
	H Con Res 175 - 184
	H Res 267 - 272

- HR 7208 -- Amend section 301 (c) (2) of Sugar Act of 1948 to require that certain producers of sugar beets who are also processors of sugar beets pay for sugar beets purchased by them from any other producer at rates determined by Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 5/18/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7218 -- Transfer administration of school lunch program, the school milk program, and the direct commodity distribution program under which agricultural food products are made available to needy in charitable institutions and family units from Department of Agriculture to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; establish a food stamp plan. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 5/18/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7229 -- Make permanent authority of Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and act of August 31, 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 5/19/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7230 -- Free farmers from Government control. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 5/19/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7232 -- Similar to HR 7229. BURDICK (D N. D.) -- 5/19/59.
- HR 7245 -- Provide for increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. WAMPLER (D Ind.) -- 5/19/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7246 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and P. L. 74, 77th Congress, as amended. COOLEY (D N. C.) -- 5/19/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7317 -- Provide greater protection against introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. FISHER (D Texas) -- 5/21/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7319 -- Extend section 17 of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for two years. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/21/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7320 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to grant easements for rights-of-way over national forest lands and other lands under jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/21/59 -- Agriculture.
- H J Res 396 -- Provide for acceleration of various reforestation programs of Department of Agriculture and Department of Interior. MCGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 5/18/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 7175 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/18/59 -- Appropriations.
- HR 7176 -- Make appropriations for Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 5/18/59 -- Appropriations.
- HR 7343 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/59 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 2007 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 re determination of amounts to be paid as fellowship stipends under such act. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 5/20/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 7248 -- Amend Lanham Act to provide a preference in purchase of housing thereunder to widows of veterans. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 5/19/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7272 -- Extend provisions of so-called Davis-Bacon Act to certain contractors to provide services. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/20/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7289 -- Promote welfare of the people by authorizing appropriation of funds to assist States and Territories in further development of their programs of general university extension education. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 5/20/59 -- Education and Labor.
- H J Res 395 -- Provide for a Commission on Educational Standards to investigate standards in public primary and secondary educational systems in U. S. OSMERS (R N. J.) -- 5/18/59 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 1979 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/19/59 -- Finance.
- S 2009 -- Assist voluntary nonprofit associations offering prepaid health service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/20/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 7177 -- Revise and improve financing of administrative and loan fund provisions of the employment security program; extend coverage under such program. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/18/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7178 -- Similar to HR 7177. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 5/18/59.
- HR 7204 -- Require warnings for protection of children on certain plastic bags shipped in interstate commerce. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/18/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7249 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for a public health training program. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 5/19/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7283 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase benefits; increase earnings includible in computing benefits; eliminate age requirements for spouse's benefits; reduce retirement age (with full benefits for both men and women) to 60; reduce outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 5/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7295 -- Extend coverage under Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to self-employed physicians. WALLHAUSER (R N. J.) -- 5/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7329 -- Provide for Federal grants and contracts to carry out projects re techniques and practices for prevention, diminution, and control of juvenile delinquency. DANIELS (D N. J.) -- 5/21/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7330 -- Similar to HR 7329. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 5/21/59.
- HR 7333 -- Similar to HR 7329. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 5/21/59.
- HR 7335 -- Similar to HR 7329. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 5/21/59.
- H Con Res 175 -- Endeavor to reduce number of accidents and deaths from accidents on the highways. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 5/19/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 1974 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize Attorney General to permit certain aliens to pass through U. S. without complying with certain provisions of such act re inspection and examination. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.

- S 1996 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 2004 -- Eliminate date of termination of provisions of law authorizing issuance of nonquota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 5/20/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7209 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to accord Korean war veterans equal naturalization privileges; authorize Attorney General to admit certain aliens who have served in Armed Forces of the U. S. for a period aggregating five years as permanent residents. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/18/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7239 -- Eliminate date of termination of provisions of law authorizing issuance of nonquota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7280 -- Provide for admission of certain minor aliens without regard to exclusionary provisions of Immigration and Nationality Act re certain mental and physical conditions. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 5/20/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 397 -- Enable U. S. to participate in resettlement of certain refugees. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 5/21/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 1973 -- Extend validity of passport to three years. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 5/19/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 2005 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain World War II losses. WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 5/20/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 2012 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to provide for divesting of certain interests in estates and trusts. BUSH (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 5/20/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7251 -- Amend Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/19/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7315 -- Amend Passport Act of July 3, 1926, to authorize certain restrictions and limitations re issuance and validity of passports. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/21/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7326 -- Amend P. L. 843, 80th Congress, as amended by P. L. 477, 85th Congress. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 5/21/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 176 -- Express sense of Congress re U. N. Charter revision. DENT (D Pa.) -- 5/20/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 267 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re determinations of whether certain disputes involving the U. S. are subject to compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/19/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 269 -- Oppose any visit to U. S. by Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/20/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 272 -- Request President of the U. S. to propose to the U. N. an amendment to the Charter of the U. N. re right to wage aggressive war. FINO (R N. Y.) (by request) -- 5/21/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 7265 -- Strengthen protection provided to employees in exercise of their rights of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives for purpose of dealing collectively, and to assure performance of existing obligations in field of labor-management relations. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 5/20/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7285 -- Prohibit unjust discrimination in employment because of age. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/20/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7291 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in activities affecting commerce; increase minimum wage under act to \$1.25 per hour. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 5/20/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7331 -- Protect trade and commerce against unreasonable restraints by labor organizations. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 5/21/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7332 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 5/21/59 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 1993 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to provide more efficient dental care for personnel of the Army. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 5/19/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 1994 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to provide more efficient dental care for personnel of Air Force. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 5/19/59 -- Armed Services.

- S 1998 -- Extend to uniform members of Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 5/19/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 2018 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., section 2667, to direct Secretaries of the military departments to lease property for public school use without the reservation of monetary consideration therefor. SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 5/20/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 7252 -- Amend section 6150 of title 10, U. S. C., to provide for advancement on retired list of officers of Army or Air Force specially commended for performance of duty before January 1, 1947, in actual combat. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/19/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7322 -- Equalize pay of retired members of uniformed services. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 5/21/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7325 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., re Reserve commissioned officers of Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/21/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7337 -- Provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Shipyard. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/21/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 1981 -- Provide that Veterans' Administration maintain in each State at least one regional office. CANNON (D Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 5/19/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 7211 -- Provide additional disability compensation for certain seriously disabled veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/18/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7240 -- Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 5/19/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7241 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide that social security benefits not be counted as income in determining eligibility for pension. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 5/19/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7334 -- Amend title 38, U. S. C., to provide pension at the monthly rate of \$100 for veterans of World War I, and increase pension paid to widows of veterans of World War I by \$25 monthly; increase income limitations applicable to payment of such pensions. COAD (D Iowa) -- 5/21/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

- S 1987 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, re cooperation with States. ANDERSON (D N.M.), (by request) -- 5/19/59 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

- HR 7214 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, re cooperation with States. DURHAM (D N.C.) (by request) -- 5/18/59 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 1991 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the settlement of State of Colorado and in commemoration of establishment of the U. S. Air Force Academy. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 5/19/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 2025 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Camp Fire Girls organization. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/21/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S J Res 98 -- Designate week beginning July 27, 1959, and ending August 2, 1959, as "Model Aviation Week". JAVITS (R N.Y.), Engle (D Calif.), Keating (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7179 -- Provide for striking medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the settlement of State of Colorado and in commemoration of establishment of the U. S. Air Force Academy. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/18/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7183 -- Similar to HR 7179. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 5/18/59.
- HR 7189 -- Similar to HR 7179. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 5/18/59.

- HR 7205 -- Similar to HR 7179. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/18/59.
- HR 7290 -- Similar to HR 7179. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 5/20/59.
- HR 7314 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp, of freedom fighter series, in honor of memory of Giuseppe Garibaldi. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7340 -- Similar to HR 7314. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/21/59.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 1997 -- Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation and facilities furnished or connected therewith. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 5/19/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1999 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 5/19/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2000 -- Outlaw the poll tax as a condition for voting in any primary or other election for national officers. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 5/19/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S 2001 -- Amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 2002 -- Strengthen laws re convict labor, peonage slavery and involuntary servitude. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 2003 -- Secure, protect, and strengthen civil rights accruing to individuals under the Constitution and laws of the U. S. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- S Res 121 -- Re appointment of Senator Murray from Montana, chairman of Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs as a member ex officio to Select Committee on National Water Resources. KERR (D Okla.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 5/19/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S Res 122 -- Re printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 22 of 86th Congress on Labor-Management Policies. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 5/19/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 123 -- Prescribe rules for standing, select, or special committees and subcommittees of the Senate. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/21/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 7277 -- Prevent discrimination in any public or semipublic place or by any public or semipublic transportation against members of Armed Forces because of race, color, or creed. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/20/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 394 -- Establish a joint committee on the U. N. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 5/18/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 268 -- Amend Rules of House of Representatives. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/20/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 270 -- Re additional assistant, office of attending physician. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 5/20/59 -- Considered.
- H Res 271 -- Specify salary raise for various House employees. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 5/20/59 -- Considered.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 2026 -- Establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. MUSKIE (D Maine), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ervin (D N.C.), Case (R N.J.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Hartke (D Ind.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 5/21/59 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 7190 -- Provide that surplus personal property of the U. S. may be donated to the States for promotion of fish and wildlife management activities. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 5/18/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 7282 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission on Metropolitan Problems. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 5/20/59 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 1976 -- Make payments to Indians for destruction of fishing rights at Celilo Falls exempt from income tax. NUEBERGER (D Ore.) -- 5/19/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

Bills - 4

- S 2020 -- Provide for defense of suits against employees of the government of D. C. arising out of their operation of vehicles in scope of their employment. BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/20/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2023 -- Provide for amendments to compact between people of Puerto Rico and U. S. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/21/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2024 -- Provide for a Resident Commissioner from Guam and a Resident Commissioner from Virgin Islands. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/21/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2029 -- Authorize a per capita distribution of funds arising from a judgment in favor of Confederate Tribe of Siletz Indians in State of Oregon. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 5/21/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2034 -- Amend D. C. Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, to provide that certain additional specified officers of executive branch of Federal Government be exempt from such act. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/21/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2035 -- Authorize persons maintaining or defending actions in D. C. on behalf of a minor to give releases of liability, and require persons receiving money or property in settlement of such actions or in satisfaction of a judgment in any such action to be appointed as a guardian of estate of such minor. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/21/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S Con Res 36 -- Provide that Bureau of Indian Affairs be, by definition, an agency to assist American Indian communities to reach level of well-being enjoyed by other communities in U. S. and the governing program of Bureau of Indian Affairs be an American Indian point 4 program. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/19/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 7278 -- Amend act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44, 25 U. S. C. 635, 636) to better promote rehabilitation of Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7339 -- Authorize use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of Coeur d'Alene Tribe. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 5/21/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

- HR 7237 -- Amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the U. S. C. to provide for defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in scope of their employment. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7250 -- Amend section 12 of act of September 11, 1957. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7268 -- Provide for settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of Federal Government for damage, to, or loss, destruction, capture or abandonment of, personal property occurring incident to their service. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 5/20/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 1983 -- Authorize improvement of Menominee Harbor, Michigan and Wisconsin, in interest of navigation. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 5/19/59 -- Public Works.
- S 1995 -- Authorize establishment of Central National Monument at geographic center of U. S. MUNDT (R S. D.) -- 5/19/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2010 -- Save and preserve, for the public use and benefit, a portion of remaining undeveloped shoreline area of the U. S. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) (by request) -- 5/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2015 -- Authorize modification of existing project for Red River below Denison Dam -- Levees and Bank Stabilization, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 5/20/59 -- Public Works.
- S 2016 -- Provide for addition of certain property in Philadelphia, Pa., to Independence National Historical Park. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2019 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in State of Nevada to Colorado River Commission of Nevada acting for State of Nevada. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 5/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2030 -- Require use of humane methods of trapping animals and birds on lands and waterways under jurisdiction of the U. S. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 5/21/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2033 -- Amend mining laws of U. S. to provide for inclusion of certain nonmineral lands in patents to placer claims. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 5/21/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S Con Res 37 -- Express sense of Congress against discharge of certain sewage into sources of public water in Washington metropolitan area. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 7181 -- Provide for establishment of a national cemetery at or near Oak Hill, W. Va. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 5/18/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7184 -- Authorize for construction, equipment, and furnishing of a new building for U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and Tax Court of the U. S. FALLON (D Md.) -- 5/18/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 7186 -- Clarify a provision in Black Bass Act re interstate transportation of fish. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 5/18/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7196 -- Authorize construction of waste disposal facilities to reduce the pollution of Potomac River from storm-water overflows. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 5/18/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7197 -- Similar to HR 7196. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 5/18/59.
- HR 7198 -- Similar to HR 7196. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 5/18/59.
- HR 7199 -- Similar to HR 7196. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/18/59.
- HR 7201 -- Provide for comprehensive operation of hydroelectric power resources of U. S. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/18/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7203 -- Provide for construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of Federal Government. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 5/18/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7215 -- Amend Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, to provide a method for preserving sites, areas, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national, regional, or local historical significance which are threatened with destruction by federally financed programs. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/18/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7217 -- Provide for more orderly development of the recreation potential on U. S. public lands; provide recreation facilities at Federal dams and on other Federal property; vest in Secretary of Interior such responsibility and authority as needed to administer this Federal property for recreational purposes. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 5/18/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7243 -- Amend act providing for a program to eradicate dogfish shark on Pacific coast in order to expand such program. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 5/19/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7267 -- Provide for addition of certain property in Philadelphia, Pa., to Independence National Historical Park. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 5/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7274 -- Authorize appropriations for Federal-aid primary system of highways for purpose of equitably reimbursing States for certain free and toll roads on National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. PILLION (R N. Y.) -- 5/20/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7275 -- Similar to HR 7274. RAY (R N. Y.) -- 5/20/59.
- HR 7276 -- Similar to HR 7274. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 5/20/59.
- HR 7279 -- Authorize establishment of Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in State of Arizona. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7281 -- Similar to HR 7274. BECKER (R N. Y.) -- 5/20/59.
- HR 7284 -- Amend title 23 of U. S. C., in order to increase amount authorized for bridges over Federal dams. JONES (D Ala.) -- 5/20/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7287 -- Similar to HR 7284. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 5/20/59.
- HR 7288 -- Amend section 209 of Highway Revenue Act of 1956 to provide for an apportionment of not less than \$1,400 million annually for National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BECKER (R N. Y.) -- 5/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7292 -- Similar to HR 7288. PILLION (R N. Y.) -- 5/20/59.
- HR 7293 -- Similar to HR 7288. RIEHLMAN (R N. Y.) -- 5/20/59.
- HR 7294 -- Similar to HR 7274. RIEHLMAN (R N. Y.) -- 5/20/59.
- HR 7316 -- Similar to HR 7288. DEROUNIAN (R N. Y.) -- 5/21/59.
- HR 7323 -- Provide for payment of bounties on dogfish sharks to control depredations of this species on the fisheries of the U. S. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/21/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7327 -- Amend act of June 22, 1936, re flood control. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 5/21/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7328 -- Similar to HR 7288. TAYLOR (R N. Y.) -- 5/21/59.
- HR 7336 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, to prevent injury to domestic industries resulting from purchases of certain imported articles, materials, and supplies by Federal Government. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/21/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7341 -- Similar to HR 7288. WAINWRIGHT (R N. Y.) -- 5/21/59.
- H Con Res 177 -- Declare sense of Congress on depressed domestic mining and mineral industries affecting public and other land. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/21/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H Con Res 178 -- Similar to H Con Res 177. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/21/59.
- H Con Res 179 -- Similar to H Con Res 177. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 5/21/59.
- H Con Res 180 -- Similar to H Con Res 177. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 5/21/59.
- H Con Res 181 -- Similar to H Con Res 177. POWELL (D N. Y.) -- 5/21/59.
- H Con Res 182 -- Similar to H Con Res 177. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 5/21/59.
- H Con Res 183 -- Similar to H Con Res 177. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/21/59.
- H Con Res 184 -- Similar to H Con Res 177. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 5/21/59.

POST OFFICE, CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 1977 -- Provide for issuance of a National Health Research Stamp for support of the National Institutes of Health. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 5/19/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2011 -- Permit transmission as third- or fourth-class mail of medical prescriptions with written or printed instructions for use thereof. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 5/20/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 7185 -- Re rate of wages and payment of benefits for persons employed in highway post office service by contractors. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 5/18/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 7193 -- Make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from civil service retirement and disability fund. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/18/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7194 -- Make permanent certain temporary increases in rates of compensation of employees of the postal field service. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/18/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7195 -- Grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/18/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7207 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/18/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7247 -- Amend act of August 16, 1930, re exclusion from mails of obscene articles. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/19/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7266 -- Provide annuities payable from civil service retirement and disability fund in additional cases for certain widows and widowers by reducing required period of marriage from 5 years to two years. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 5/20/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7269 -- Provide for reclassification of certain distribution clerks at airport mail facilities. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 5/20/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7271 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to liberalize standard for determining earning capacity of disability annuitants and permit restoration of disability annuitants in certain cases. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 5/20/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7324 -- Provide credit for sick leave in automatic separation cases under Civil Service Retirement Act. RAY (R N.Y.) -- 5/21/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7342 -- Provide for issuance of a national health research stamp for support of National Institutes of Health. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 5/21/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 1985 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/19/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 2013 -- Amend section 511 (h) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, in order to extend time for commitment of construction reserve funds. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2032 -- Amend Small Business Act. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 5/21/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 7180 -- Revise, extend, and otherwise improve Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315) to bring into focus and more proper perspective that section of law governing political broadcasts. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/18/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7191 -- Authorize cooperative associations of milk producers to bargain with purchasers singly or in groups. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 5/18/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7206 -- Similar to HR 7180. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/18/59.
- HR 7210 -- Amend section 407 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 5/18/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7233 -- Amend section 632 of Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 1032) by inserting word "first" before "meeting" and by adding a new section 644 to require claims to be filed and to limit the time within which claims may be filed in chapter XIII proceedings (wage earners' plans). CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7234 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946, with relation to importation of trademarked articles. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7242 -- Amend sections 1, 57j, 64a (5), 67b, 67c and 70c of Bankruptcy Act. POFF (R Va.) -- 5/19/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7244 -- Promote and preserve local management of savings and loan associations by protecting them against encroachment by holding companies. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/19/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7270 -- Amend section 610 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers and crews. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 5/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 1970 -- Increase the duty-free allowance for articles acquired abroad by residents of the U. S. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/59 -- Finance.
- S 1971 -- Permit visitors from abroad to bring a limited amount of gifts into the U. S. free of duty. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/59 -- Finance.
- S 1972 -- Reduce period of absence from the U. S. required in order to entitle a resident to duty-free exemptions under the customs laws. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/59 -- Finance.
- S 1978 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re marking of imported articles and containers. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/19/59 -- Finance.
- S 1992 -- Provide for free entry of a Siemens electron microscope for use of University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 5/19/59 -- Finance.
- S 2017 -- Provide for free entry of certain stained glass windows for use in St. Mark's Seminary, Erie, Pa. CLARK (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 5/20/59 -- Finance.
- S 2036 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal provisions allowing credit against tax and exclusion from gross income for dividends received by individuals. MCCARTHY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 5/21/59 -- Finance.
- S 2037 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide graduated rates of percentage depletion for oil and gas wells. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Douglas (D Ill.), Clark (D Pa.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Morse, (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Lausche (D Ohio), Carroll (D Colo.), Young (D Ohio) -- 5/21/59 -- Finance.
- S 2038 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for withholding of tax at source on interest and dividends. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Douglas (D Ill.), Clark (D Pa.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 5/21/59 -- Finance.
- S 2039 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for additional information on certain returns. CLARK (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Proxmire (D Wis.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 5/21/59 -- Finance.
- S 2040 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prohibit deduction of certain expenditures as trade or business expenses. CLARK (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Proxmire (D Wis.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Muskie (D Maine) -- 5/21/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 7187 -- Equalize taxation and provide revenue. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 5/18/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7192 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an additional income exemption of \$1,200 for an individual who is a student at an institution of higher education. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/18/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7212 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/18/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7213 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit hospitals from certain excise taxes. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/18/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7216 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of barrelheads made of softwood. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/18/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7231 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/19/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7235 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to restore competitive equality to retailers and other distributors re certain sales to business and other organizations. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 5/19/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7236 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow gas tax refunds due for gasoline used by aerial applicators serving farmers to be refunded to the aerial applicators providing such service to farmers. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 5/19/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7238 -- Similar to HR 7231. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 5/19/59.
- HR 7264 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit withholding of income tax from salaries of certain farm foremen employed by State penal institutions. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 5/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7273 -- Similar to HR 7216. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/20/59.
- HR 7286 -- Provide for free entry of a Siemens electron microscope for use of the University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7313 -- Exempt from excise tax on general telephone service certain leased wires used by common carriers or communications companies in their trade or business. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 5/21/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7318 -- Amend section 304 of Tariff Act of 1930 to require that all cast iron soil pipe and fittings imported into the U. S. be marked with name of country of its origin. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/21/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7321 -- Repeal excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 5/21/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7338 -- Similar to HR 7231. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 5/21/59.



Ike Support The Senate, as of May 19, had backed President Eisenhower on 17, or 49 percent, of the 35 roll-call votes that were clear-cut tests of support for his views, according to a Congressional Quarterly interim study. By contrast, the Senate in 1958 backed his stand on 58 percent of test roll calls through April. Almost one-half the 1959 votes were on Democratic-sponsored measures, and the average Democratic Senator scored only 41 percent Support, compared to the average GOP Senator's 76 percent. Sens. Bennett and Bush had the top Eisenhower Support scores -- 97 percent. (Page 727)

Mutual Security Program

A Democratic campaign to boost U.S. economic aid to foreign countries while slashing military aid moved forward when the House Foreign Affairs Committee cut the President's military assistance requests but authorized \$100 million more than he asked for the Development Loan Fund. In the Senate, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright pressed for a showdown on his plan to double the loan fund and give it a five-year authorization. (Page 741)

Immigration Proposals

The July 1 beginning of World Refugee Year has focused attention on the plight of the refugee, and Congress and the Administration both asked, and were asked, for changes in immigration policies. The White House Conference on Refugees called for increases in appropriations and quotas, and the Administration disclosed plans for a stepped-up refugee aid program. Legislation to increase immigrant quotas was introduced in the House and Senate. (Page 740)

Painful Progress

The State and Justice Departments and the Civil Rights Commission successfully withstood House floor "surgery" on their 1960 appropriations -- but there were some painful moments. The State Department's "entertainment" programs were sharply criticized as one Member made eight attempts to cut the Department's funds. Fund requests for a new Federal prison and continuance of the Civil Rights Commission also were opposed but granted. (Page 734)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Wheat program, page 737.

HOUSE: Executive Offices' funds, State-Justice appropriation, Renegotiation Act extension, page 738.

New Face in the House

Republican Charles E. Goodell Jr., 33-year-old Jamestown, N.Y., attorney, won the House seat left vacant by the death of GOP Rep. Daniel A. Reed. Goodell defeated Democrat Robert E. McCaffrey, a dairy farmer, by a margin of nearly two to one in the Republican-dominated 43rd Congressional district. When Goodell takes his seat, the House lineup will be 282 Democrats, 153 Republicans and one vacancy. (Page 748)

Backdoor Spending

Proposals to establish tighter controls on Federal expenditures in general, and on so-called "backdoor spending" in particular, have made little headway in the 86th Congress. Although the House, in passing the omnibus housing bill, tacked on an amendment to require separate appropriation of all new funds authorized, no one expects it to survive in conference. Two blanket proposals to channel all spending measures through the Appropriations Committees are in the deep freeze; several new "backdoor spending" measures, on the other hand, are quite active. (Page 732)

Double or Nothing?

The President's Science Advisory Committee has recommended at least double the present annual investment in education, but the outlook for a four-year, \$4.4 billion school bill is gloomy on Capitol Hill. Although liberal Democrats and the National Education Assn. are backing the measure, it is opposed by Republicans, conservative Democrats and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. And the President this year has not repeated earlier pleas for school construction grants. Congressional Quarterly's story includes a taped interview with leading backers and opponents of the bill. (Page 745)